

## 2 Israelis wounded in attacks

SIDON (R) — Two Israeli soldiers and a Lebanese civilian were wounded Monday when unidentified men attacked Israeli patrols in South Lebanon, security sources said. In the first attack an Israeli soldier was wounded when his patrol came under automatic weapons fire near Zahran, seven kilometres south of Sidon. A Lebanese civilian was wounded when the Israelis raked the surrounding area with gunfire, the sources said. Another soldier was wounded in a second attack near the southern port of Tyre, 35 kilometres south of Sidon. The sources said the Israeli patrol came under rocket-propelled grenade and automatic weapons fire. In Sidon, militiamen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon army" opened fire in the city's commercial centre, seriously wounding a civilian, the sources said.

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## Tripoli militias continue fighting

TRIPOLI (R) — Fighting between pro- and anti-Syrian militias flared in this northern port Monday despite efforts by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to restore peace in his home town. Militiamen of the Sunni Muslim fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) fought gunbattles with the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP), security sources said. The clashes later subsided but sporadic sniper fire continued and one civilian was reported killed. Mr. Karami met local leaders and security officials Sunday to try to end fighting between the two militias, which last week killed 38 people and wounded 150. He later told reporters the Tripoli militias had "pledged to abide fully by a ceasefire" and a disengagement of combatants to be supervised by Lebanese military police.

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## Sharaf underscores importance of Mitterrand visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Laila Sharaf said in an interview with Radio Monte Carlo Monday that the French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Jordan is of great significance in view of the current international situation. She said Jordan hopes that France will play a leading role in ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and finding a just solution to the Palestine problem. Mrs. Sharaf said Jordan supports the legitimate government of Lebanon and will continue to support Iraq and the Arabian Gulf states against any aggression.

## West Bank bombs defused

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli soldiers defused two roadside bombs planted near a West Bank Jewish settlement, military officials said. The bombs were discovered by motorists near the settlement of Mevo Shilo, 30 kilometres northeast of Jerusalem.

Palestinians to resist Jewish settlements, page 2

## Athens accuses U.S. of interference

ATHENS (R) — Greece's socialist government Monday accused the United States of interfering in domestic policy and threatened a reappraisal of bilateral relations. The Greek government's chief spokesman, Dimitris Maroudas, cited recent statements by what he termed "middle-echelon" American officials, and articles critical of Greece in the international press, as examples of U.S. efforts to undermine Greek policies. If such meddling continued, Mr. Maroudas said, the status of the American military bases and the two Voice of America transmitting stations in Greece would be reviewed.

## Cyprus says Turkey boosts forces

NICOSIA (R) — The Cypriot government Monday countered Turkish allegations of a Greek military build-up on Cyprus by accusing Turkey of increasing its forces in the northern sector of the divided Mediterranean island. Spokesman Andreas Christofides told reporters the government now put Turkish military strength in the north at three divisions, or approximately 30,000 troops.

## Libyan envoy in S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — A Libyan envoy arrived in Saudi Arabia Monday at the start of a Gulf tour to discuss what the official Libyan news agency JANA said was "joint Arab action on strategic and decisive questions." The Saudi Press Agency reported his arrival in Jeddah without giving any details. JANA said the envoy, Miftab Al Osta Omar, secretary-general of the "General People's Congress" (parliament), would deliver written messages from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to Gulf leaders.

# King: Mideast facing unprecedented dangers

## Mitterrand promises French efforts for peace

By P.V. Vivekanand and Saleem B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times staff writers

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein said Monday the Middle East is currently witnessing an unprecedented tension due to the Iran-Iraq war and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and called on France and the international community to intensify their efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region.

King Hussein, who was speaking at a state dinner he hosted to honour French President Francois Mitterrand who began a three-day state visit to Jordan Monday, said the war between Iran and Iraq threatens to engulf all the countries in the region and poses a threat to world peace.

Iran, which has rejected all mediation efforts and peace initiatives to end the 45-month-old war, is still seeking to achieve its aggressive and expansionist goals and continues to ignore the consequences of its actions, the King said.

The current situation in the Middle East calls upon the United Nations and the big powers to take immediate action to restore peace to the region, he said.

Turning to the Arab-Israeli conflict the King said the two-year-old Israeli occupation of South Lebanon has created an

omplis which will push the whole region towards confrontation, despair and instability.

"The Middle East would not have reached the current impasse and faced the deteriorating prospects of peace had the role of the United Nations not been impaired and the U.N. Charter not been disdained," the King said.

"The situation would not have prevailed for long if it had not been for the aggressor's greed for collecting the trophies of war and justifying its aggression through ill-found allegations," he said.

The hesitant international attitude towards action to put an end to the Israeli aggression and the continued financial and political support the Jewish state enjoys in the world arena contribute to the imposition of surrender in the face of a balanced and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the King noted.

King Hussein said: "We believe in permanent peace which ensures justice and security for all peoples. We believe in a comprehensive peace in which all parties concerned take part, including the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation). We believe in a peace which is capable of returning the land and Arab Jerusalem to their legitimate owners to exercise their legitimate right to free existence and self-determination on their soil."

The concept of a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem has been und-

ermined by a number of factors, the King said. The Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David agreement, the doubts surrounding any participation of Palestinians in the peace process, interference with the work of the U.N. and the polarisation policy which dims the chances of an international conference have all seriously set back the concept of peace in exchange of land, King Hussein said.

"But right and justice will triumph at the end," the King said. "because the Israeli intransigence can achieve nothing other than prolonging the sufferings of the people of the region, including the Israelis themselves."

The King told Mr. Mitterrand: "The Arab Nation, which appreciates the distinguished stands taken by your great country in the side of right, looks forward to further interest and efforts on your part to push forward the process of peace."

King Hussein called for moves to revive the role of the U.N. Security Council to enable the world body to convene an international conference on the Middle East whereby all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict can negotiate along the lines of the council's Resolution 242, which he said, guarantees the means for a permanent and just peace.

The King expressed confidence

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand, accompanied by senior Jordanian and French officials, hold official talks Monday (Petra photo)

## French president begins 3-day state visit to Jordan

By Saleem B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife began a three-day official visit to Jordan Monday during which he is expected to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein on ways to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

President Mitterrand, who is accompanied by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and several high-ranking French officials, was greeted at Amman's military air-

port by King Hussein and Queen Noor and high-ranking Jordanian officials. The welcoming ceremony included a 21-gun salute, a review of a guard of honour.

President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan — his fourth trip to the Middle East since his election three years ago — was aimed at injecting new life into the search for a Middle East peace settlement, stalemated by election campaigns in Israel and the United States, according to diplomats and political observers.

The King is expected to discuss with the French president Franco-Egyptian peace initiative for the Middle East, the question of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East and the situation in the Gulf area as well as bilateral relations, diplomats say.

After his arrival, President Mitterrand was driven in a motorcade (Continued on page 3)

Mitterrand visits Martyrs' Monuments, page 3

## Beirut airport re-opens as havoc threatens peace

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Beirut airport re-opened Monday after a five-month closure, but the first passengers arrived in a city split in two and thrown into turmoil by protesters demanding the release of hostages held by rival militias.

The first flight operated by Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA) since battles shut the airport on Feb. 6 arrived two hours later after demonstrators blocked access roads with tree trunks, telephone poles and blazing tyres.

Beirut's port also resumed operations, but other road blocks stopped most port employees from reporting for work.

Families of people believed to have been seized by rival militias in nine years of civil war barricaded all four official passages between Beirut's two main Christian and mostly Muslim sectors.

They obstructed other thoroughfares in west Beirut and forced schools, shops and businesses to close for the day. Women stoned and battered cars defying their blockade.

Government and militia officials expressed concern that the protests threatened a plan to restore peace to the city.

Armed men, believed to be militiamen, ordered shopkeepers to lower their shutters and turned school buses away from local sch-

ools. Only pharmacies, restaurants and bakeries were allowed to stay open. By mid-morning the streets were deserted except for dozens of demonstrators on the airport highway, and on the west Beirut end of the Galerie Semaan, Tayyounch, museum and port crossing points between the capital's two sectors.

There was no strike in mostly Christian east Beirut, but dozens of women whose sons or brothers had been abducted blocked the Christian end of the mid-city museum crossing with iron bars and bricks.

The demonstrators used trucks, iron bars, fallen trees, barbed wire and bricks to block the roads to the airport, port and the crossings.

On the airport road, only one woman with a photograph of a missing person pinned to her clothes stood next to smoldering fires, coils of concertina wire and concrete blocks which littered the airport road leading to the blockade.

An official of the Shi'ite Muslim "Amal" militia at the airport to meet the first flight said Amal welcomed the re-opening. The official, Haidham Jumaa, said the kidnapping issue should be solved once and for all.

Leftist militias accuse the mos-

ty Christian rightist "Lebanese Forces" militia of having kidnapped over 2,000 people. The rightist force holds the mostly Muslim leftists responsible for the disappearance of 1,500.

But both sides admit they now hold only about 200 hostages in all, and the rest are presumed to have been killed. Official promises to free those still alive aroused relatives hopes, but the lack of action has provoked them to anger.

A committee representing the families of hostages in west Beirut met with President Amin Gemayel Monday at the presidential palace in suburban Baabda.

Shukri Kusati, who headed the delegation, told the state radio that the president "was very understanding on the issue." He said that the president decided to give the kidnapping problem top priority in Wednesday's cabinet session.

Amal leader and cabinet minister Nabih Berri warned in a statement Monday that "the continued blocking of the roads and highways would not lead to a good end." Mr. Berri said he had doubts about the "righteousness and purity" of the demonstrations, although he supports their demands for the release of all kidnap victims.

## Arafat returns to Tunis

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat returned to Tunis Sunday night after a 24-hour visit to Jordan where he conferred with His Majesty King Hussein, the Tunisian news agency TAP reported from Tunis.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, upon departure from Amman, Mr. Arafat said his meeting with King Hussein was "constructive" and took place in an "atmosphere of brotherhood, love and understanding."

Mr. Arafat said his talks with the King and other senior Jordanian officials covered the results of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves to campaign for support in the international arena.

"We agreed on pursuing joint efforts, particularly as regards the support of our people's stand in the occupied Arab territories," Mr. Arafat said.

"We also discussed matters pertaining to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will visit a number of Arab countries to seek support for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied Arab territories," he added.

Seeing him off at the airport were Minister of Foreign Affairs Taher Al Massri, Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud and a number of high-ranking Palestinian officials living in Jordan.

Arafat due in Geneva

Mr. Arafat is expected in Geneva Tuesday for talks with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on a possible new Middle East peace initiative, Reuters quoted diplomatic sources in Geneva as saying Monday.

The U.N. chief, who visited five Middle Eastern countries in June, said last week he wanted to meet Mr. Arafat to complete his assessment of the situation.

He told a press conference he saw little chance of convening a full-scale peace conference because of opposition from Israel and the United States. But he was pressing for a more limited debate grouping the major powers, directly involved Middle Eastern countries and the PLO under the auspices of the Security Council.

The secretary-general said he hoped this initiative could get off the ground by the end of this year after U.S. and Israeli elections.

## Iraq warns Iran against launching Basra offensive

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraq warned Monday that Iran would "sustain enormous losses" if it launched the long-expected ground offensive on the southern Iraqi Basra region.

"Our military and political assessment of the situation indicate the (Iranian) offensive is imminent, and we are bracing to repulse it," Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz told a group of Arab reporters in Baghdad. "Iran operates under the delusion that military action is capable of upsetting the balances. The expected military adventure will cost Iran enormous losses."

Mr. Aziz was alluding to reports about Iran massing an estimated 400,000 regulars and volunteers for a major onslaught on the Basra region.

The Iraqi military command has warned that newly-acquired, Soviet-made weapons and an array of some 500,000 soldiers were poised to engage the Iranians in what would be the bloodiest battle of the 45-month-old Gulf war.

The Iranian parliament speaker and member of the Iranian war council, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, said last Friday that the Basra offensive was forthcoming "any time between today and a year from today."

Iraq has threatened to destroy

Iran's Kharg Island oil shipping and storage facilities if the offensive came through.

War action along the 1,180-kilometre battlefield has been reduced to minor skirmishes and intermittent helicopter attacks, in recent weeks.

Mr. Aziz denied that during his recent visit to Kuwait he renewed Iraq's request to lease two Kuwaiti islands where Iraqi navy units would deploy.

Two years ago the Iraqis put in the request, which was turned down by the Kuwaitis.

Earlier this year, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein complained that his navy units were at a disadvantage in the face of the Iranian navy which practically controls the northeastern sector of the Gulf.

The islands of Warba and Bubiyan, in the northeastern sector of Kuwait, would help the Iraqis check the southwestern flank of the Iranian navy.

Mr. Aziz told the Kuwaiti newspapers Al Qabas and Al Anba in a joint interview that Iraqi-Egyptian relations were "normal, and the recent Egyptian initiative to end the war has not adversely affected (Egypt's) military assistance to Iraq."

Arab diplomatic sources said that Egypt has sold Iraq most of the Soviet-made military har-

dware that the Egyptian armed forces had imported during the 1970s, before Egypt began turning to the West for arms.

Responding to a question about Syria's reported attempt to stop the Euphrates River waters from flowing into Iraq, Mr. Aziz said "Iraq's reaction to this will be in the size of the effects of the Syrian action."

Shipping reported normal

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company (KOTC), Abdul Fattah Al Badr, told reporters that oil shipping at Kuwaiti ports was normal, despite Iranian threats.

"We will not bend to Iranian threats, and oil traffic has been normal," he said. "This regularity by the KOTC tankers has encouraged non-Arab shipping companies to send their tankers to the Gulf, where they follow the same old sea lanes far from the war zone."

Mr. Badr said that three oil tankers rocketed by Iranian jet-fighters in the neutral waters have been repaired at a total cost of \$1.7 million, all of which was "borne by insurance companies."

He gave no further details. Supertankers rushed to Gulf; Expects 'less lethal' in Gulf than in Falkland, page 2

## 'Sadr Brigades' kidnap top Libyan diplomat in Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Libya's highest-ranking diplomat in Beirut was kidnapped Monday, police chief Brig. Osman Osman said.

Mohammad Fattouri, the charge d'affaires for the Libyan embassy, was taken by two cars full of gunmen while driving from the embassy to his house, according to police Col. Adnan Gudmi.

Brig. Osman said police were informed by the Libyan embassy that the embassy received an anonymous telephone call shortly after Mr. Fattouri's abduction at 3 p.m. (1200 GMT), claiming a "group called 'the Sadr Brigades'" was responsible for the kidnapping.

"The operation was carried out because the Sadr Brigades does not want any Libyans in Lebanon," Brig. Osman quoted the Libyan embassy as telling him.

Col. Gudmi said Mr. Fattouri

was travelling in a car with diplomatic licence, along with two bodyguards, when two cars cut him off on a road in the suburb of Ouzai, near the Beirut International Airport.

Brig. Osman said the gunmen forced the car to halt, jumped in and took him to an undisclosed location. Police investigators were trying to locate Mr. Fattouri, the police chief added.

Col. Gudmi said a Libyan civilian, Raif Baraka, was also in the car and was taken with Mr. Fattouri.

Mr. Fattouri was the second Libyan diplomat to be kidnapped in Beirut in 17 days.

Radical Shi'ite Muslim militiamen seized Libyan diplomat Mohammad Moughrabi on June 23, demanding the withdrawal of all Libyan diplomats from Beirut

and a Libyan explanation for the disappearance of a Lebanese Shi'ite spiritual leader during a visit to Libya in 1978.

Mr. Moughrabi was freed two days later by fighters of the mainstream Shi'ite militia "Amal" headed by cabinet minister Nabih Berri who stormed the kidnappers' hideout.

Mr. Fattouri, a poet of renown in the Arab World, then negotiated with Amal, apparently successfully, for the lifting of the kidnappers' 48-hour ultimatum for the withdrawal of other Libyan diplomats from Beirut.

Foreign ministry sources in Beirut said Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Tureiki was due to visit Beirut on Wednesday to deliver a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to President Amin Gemayel.

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# Supertankers rushed to Gulf as demand for oil carriers rises

OSLO, (R) — Latest developments in the Gulf war have encouraged shipowners to take supertankers out of mothballs in the Norwegian fjords and rush them to the Middle East.

The demand for oil tankers to load in the Gulf has also spurred shipowners into scrapping plans to demolish their vessels, pushing demolition rates up, shipping sources said Friday night.

But ship brokers have urged caution, saying as soon as conditions in the Gulf war zone return to relative normality, rates for the supertankers will drop and they will once again be returned to their "graveyards" in Norway.

"We've seen it all before," one ship broker commented. "A spokesman for Intertanko, the independent Association of Tanker Owners, told Reuters: 'Norway is a graveyard for supertankers. Some of the world's largest are laid up here.'"

He said the rush to get tankers

back onto the high seas reflected the present optimistic market for VLCCs (very large crude carriers) and ULCCs (ultra large crude carriers), but warned against any long-term hopes.

"The surplus is such that we need far too much tonnage around and we will not get a sustained recovery until we get more scrapping," he said.

Seven tankers of over 200,000 dead weight tonnes (DWT) were taken out of mothballs last month and by July 10 there will be about 20 tankers, five to six million DWT, waiting outside the Gulf.

On July 1, 52.8 million DWT of tankers and combined carriers were laid up, a five per cent fall on the previous month. This com-

pared with 62.3 million DWT laid up at the start of this year, according to Intertanko.

Norwegian shipowners have been reluctant to send their tankers to the vital Iranian oil export terminal at Kharg Island in recent weeks because of a danger of Iraqi air attacks, but there are signs that economic necessity is forcing them to think again, senior shipping sources told Reuters.

Only one Norwegian VLCC, the Vanya, has loaded at Kharg in the last three weeks, he said.

"Because there are so many ships in the area lying vacant, more tankers will be going there in the near future," he added.

Unlike other countries, Norwegian shipowners make individual decisions about going to Kharg but one incentive has been that the Norwegian war insurance club offers rates which are half the five per cent charged in other countries.

Another effect of the rush to get

supertankers working is that scrapping prices rose to \$140 per lightweight tonne in June, \$9 up on May, Fernley's Ship Brokers reported.

Several owners with tankers were for scrapping withheld their vessels. "If the unrest in the Middle East persists one might see even higher (demolition) prices in the near future," Fernley's said.

The demolition market is concentrated in the Far East, with Taiwan and South Korea the biggest breakers, but no VLCCs or ULCCs were sold for scrap in June, compared with six totalling more than one and a half million DWT in May, brokers said.

Fernley's forecast that chartering rates for VLCCs would in fact remain higher than in the spring, partly because world oil consumption is rising for the first time in the last three to four years and partly because the world tanker fleet has been further reduced since the last rise in 1983.

## Boycott officers to meet in Tunis

TUNIS (Petra) — Arab officers in charge of Arab League offices for the boycott of Israel are due to open their 51st meeting in Tunis Monday.

The agenda of their 10-day conference are a number of issues connected with the boycott regulations in addition to subjects connected with foreign companies which deal with Israel.

## West Bank Palestinians to resist Jewish settlements

AMMAN (Petra) — Reports reaching here from the occupied West Bank say that the inhabitants of four Arab villages in the Galilee and the Triangle region have decided to take resistance action against the establishment of Jewish settlements in their region.

The action was decided on following an announcement by the Kach terrorist group in Israel of its intention to create new settlements around the four villages: Sakhsia, Araba, Tamra and Shefa-Amr.

The leaders of these villages have sent memos to Israeli officials protesting against the new measure and announcing their determination to obstruct the establishment of the new settlements.

## Numeiri amends emergency court system

KHARTOUM (R) — President Jaafar Numeiri Sunday issued decrees renaming emergency courts set up to implement Islamic or "Sharia" Law as "courts of decisive justice" and allowing the right to appeal, the Sudanese News Agency reported.

While the decrees do not abolish flogging, cross amputations of arms and limbs or death by stoning — all punishments meted out under the Sharia — they allow the right to appeal before new "decisive justice courts of appeal" and the right for the accused to be represented by counsel.

Until now sentences passed by the emergency courts were carried out summarily.

The move appears an attempt to appease Sudan's animists and Christians, some of whom have been tried under Sharia Law.

The imposition of Islamic Law in Sudan has been viewed with alarm by both the United States and Egypt. Mr. Numeiri's main backers.

## Egypt faces limited policy choices

By Patrick Cockburn

CAIRO — Two events have given Egyptian politics their present shape and substance: The peace treaty with Israel in 1979 and the assassination of President Sadat in 1981.

The treaty won back Sinai for Egypt, and has ended the threat of war. In the region as a whole, however, it has ushered in a strategic imbalance between Israel and its Arab neighbours which has led to more, not less, conflict. The final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in 1982 was followed within weeks by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

In the two years since the Israeli siege of Beirut, Egypt has not edged away from the peace treaty itself, but normalisation of relations with Israel has been frozen, and is likely to remain so. The main Egyptian hope is that relations will get no worse, and that the Israeli elections on July 23 will see a change of government.

The worst that could happen, as far as President Mubarak is concerned, would be the return of Prime Minister Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, with Gen. Ariel Sharon, the architect of the Lebanese invasion, waiting in the wings. A move by Israel back to the more aggressive policies of 1981-82 would erode the bases of the treaty. However strong the desire for a quiet life in Cairo, the government could not always stand aside if new wars were to occur between Israel and its eastern neighbours.

This is not because of any desire for a more militant policy among Egyptians. The wish for peace is strong, making it difficult for an Egyptian government to take active measures against Libya, or in support of Iraq or Sudan. At the same time, however, Egypt could not coexist itself and again disregard crises in the area around, as it did in 1982.

The problem is that President Sadat left Egypt with few policy options. When he was assassinated in 1981, Egypt was so closely aligned with the U.S. that Washington took its position in

Egypt very much for granted. This assumption continues.

Efforts by President Mubarak to adopt an approach that will appear more non-aligned have not carried conviction. The Soviet ambassador has yet to return, despite prolonged negotiations. Egypt does not have the leverage on the U.S. needed to get negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza under way.

The shock of the assassination of President Sadat is also still preventing the government from taking initiatives at home or abroad. The threat from fundamentalist groups seems limited and the chances of a local uprising, like that at Asyut in 1981, are small. The government, nevertheless, seems almost obsessed by the need to ensure its own security and to avoid any risk.

The parliamentary elections in May gave Egypt the chance to establish a broader base. The plan was that elections would be free even if the rules favoured the party in power. In the event only the Neo-Wafd conservatives cleared the 8 per cent of the vote needed to get any seats in the assembly. The two leftist parties failed to win any seats.

The turnout was very low, according to reliable reports and outside Cairo local governors, though not the Interior Ministry, interpreted in the voting on a wide scale. It is not surprising that the election results have been greeted with cynicism.

The death of Mr. Fuad Mawad, the prime minister, within weeks of the election has opened the way for change but new personnel at the top will not, necessarily, lead to new policies. No radical change in foreign policy, in fact, likely unless it is forced upon Egypt.

The room to manoeuvre on domestic policies is equally restricted. Diplomats speak of reducing the system of food subsidies — the basis of life for many in the slums of Cairo and Alexandria — but the government is unlikely to act.

The memory of the riots of

1977, when subsidies were cut, remains fresh enough to dissuade the regime from such an initiative. Similar riots in Morocco and Tunisia within the last year will also have reduced any desire for change.

The most ominous difficulty for the government — and the most intractable — is that the parts of the economy which showed the fastest growth after 1973 have reached a plateau. Oil production may climb to 1 million barrels a day by the middle of the decade but will then decline unless new finds are made.

The key to economic growth during the 1970s has been remittances from Egyptians working in the oil states. Exactly how much comes in from this source is not known but it is probably \$3-5 billion. The remittances are not likely to fall as OPEC revenues diminish, but they will not increase substantially. Suez Canal and tourist revenues are rising only slowly.

The level of future remittance earnings is not something the Egyptian government can control but, in the long term, the money made by Egyptians in the oil states will always be more important than any hypothetical Arab aid.

The economy in which most Egyptians participate is a different one where low wages and low productivity — a step above complete deprivation — rule. It includes most of the 4.5 million who work for the government. For this group, subsidies on basic foodstuffs mean the difference between poverty and starvation.

Compared with many other countries faced with the problem of rapid population growth and an increasing food deficit the Egyptian system has not worked badly. Can it continue to do so?

The argument against the system is that it has led to unsustainable budget and current account deficits, yet it is difficult for the government to undertake the structural reforms which might lead to the present situation being improved.

## Latest Israeli poll shows gain for Likud

TEL AVIV (AP) — A public opinion poll published Monday indicates the gap is closing between the government and the opposition Labour Party two weeks before national elections.

The poll published in the daily Maariv and conducted by the Mo'at in Ezereli Research Institute gives Labour 47 seats in the 120-member Knesset or parliament with 37 for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party.

In a survey conducted by the same pollsters a month ago, Labour was awarded 51 seats to 36 for Likud.

It was the first time the Labour Party slipped below 50 seats in an independent poll conducted this year.

The remaining 36 seats were divided among 16 smaller parties, indicating growing voter disaffection with both major parties.

The survey showed that the extreme right-wing Kach Party headed by American-immigrant

Rabbi Meir Kahane could win a seat in the Knesset. The poll also showed that the Labour Party's election board on the grounds that it preached racism against Arabs and undermined the democratic principles of the state. The ban was overturned by the supreme court.

Kahane founded the New York-based Jewish Defence League.

The Ometz (strength) Party, headed by a former Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz, would win from two to three seats in the Knesset, according to the poll, indicating a growing belief that neither of the two major parties can solve Israel's chronic economic problems.

It was the first time any independent poll gave Mr. Hurvitz a chance to win any seats.

The poll showed 24 per cent of the voters were still undecided and that, by a 3 to 1 margin, most of

the undecided voters cast their ballots for Likud in the last election in 1981.

The pollsters interviewed 1,292 Israeli voters. The margin of error was 2 per cent.

If the election on July 23 reflects the latest poll findings, then the Labour Party would be able to form a bare 61-seat governing coalition only with the help of five other parties.

However, a shift in support to centrist parties indicates Labour could form a government without the support of religious parties, which traditionally have been the power brokers in Israeli elections. In a private poll conducted by the Likud among 4,001 voters the gap was narrowed even further to 48 for Labour and 41 seats for the Likud. In a similar poll conducted by the Labour Party among 2,500 voters the gap remained 53-37. The results of the private polls were published in the Labour Party daily Davar.

## Kuwaiti minister in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Kuwait's Defence Minister, Sheikh Salem Al Sabah, arrived in Moscow Monday for a 10-day visit during which he is expected to seek supplies of anti-aircraft equipment and other military hardware.

Middle Eastern sources said the prime purpose of his trip was to seek additional equipment to bolster and improve Kuwait's existing batteries of ground-to-air missiles.

They said Kuwait, only a few dozen kilometres from the Iran-Iraq war zone, feared the possibility of an Iranian air strike if the conflict should heat up again and was determined to improve its air defences.

Iran has several times threatened to "punish" Gulf states which support Iraq in the 45-month-old Gulf war.

Disappointed by a United States refusal last month to provide it with shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft rockets, Kuwait was now looking to Moscow for help, the sources said.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said Sheikh Salem was met at the airport on arrival by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. It gave no other details about his trip.

Western diplomats in Moscow said they expected the Soviet Union to be sympathetic to Kuwait's needs.

After more than two years of strict neutrality, the Soviet Union has tilted towards Iraq in the Gulf conflict over the past year and resumed arms supplies to Baghdad.

Diplomats said this meant the Kremlin leadership would no longer have any qualms about the possibility of offending Iran by providing sophisticated weapons to a state closely linked to Iraq.

## 'Exocet is less lethal in Gulf than in Falklands'

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuters

LONDON — A tanker loaded with flammable oil would seem to be the most vulnerable target afloat — an easy mark for the deadly Exocet missile — but Western military experts say the Gulf war has shown otherwise.

Iraq, at war with Iran for nearly four years, began taking delivery of the French-built Exocets last October.

Since then, Iraq has scored some spectacular hits against ships trading with Iran. But tankers have actually proved less sinkable than warships, military sources say.

The 675-kilogramme, 800-kilometre-per-hour sea-skimming Exocet is designed chiefly to destroy fighting ships — as the crew of Britain's HMS Sheffield discovered in the 1982 Falklands (Malvinas) War with Argentina.

"But tankers are big, hence hard to sink — oil is lighter, so they float and burn," says Naval Analyst Robert Van Tol of the privately run Royal United Services Institute in London.

According to Western military sources, the sturdy tanker hulls — thicker than those of most warships — and the thick crude oil they carry have slowed the force of the missiles, causing premature explosions. Much of the blast force has escaped through entry holes made by the Exocets.

Estimates vary widely as to the number of Iraqi Exocet attacks, which are hard to tally because Baghdad may also have used less advanced Soviet anti-ship missiles. At least 20 attacks on Gulf ships have been reported in about three months.

A spokesman for the missile manufacturer, Aerospatiale, says at least 60 and perhaps 100 Exocets have hit ships in the Gulf.

But some military analysts put the total of likely Exocet hits at 16,

only seven of them tankers. They say three tankers had light damage, two serious damage and two are scrap-wood.

A spectacular June 24 Iraqi attack on the Greek-owned tanker Alexander the Great, berthed at Iran's Kharg Island terminal, was evidently a case of premature explosion, the analysts say. Burning oil was forced through the hull hole by the blast. It was almost certainly an Exocet strike, military analysts say.

There was heavy damage but no catastrophic shipboard fire. One British naval expert, who follows the Gulf war closely, said Exocet fuses could be adjusted for devastating results against a tanker and wondered if the Iraqis had been adequately trained to use the sophisticated weapons.

"If ever they do clue themselves up on the use of these weapons, there will be a dramatic hit," he said. Studies and trials were needed to perfect an attack technique, he added.

In Paris, the Aerospatiale spokesman said that, despite "initial problems with arming the missiles, Exocets were working well. There had been a number of sinkings in shallow water, frequently misreported as ships running aground, he maintained.

"This proves the effectiveness of the system is very good and technical reliability is very good," he said.

Many of the missiles fired were air-to-sea but Exocets can also be used from ground sites and from submarines.

A key question is how many Exocets Iraq now has. The French newspaper Le Monde said last month that Baghdad had bought 100 more but some London analysts doubted the number was so high.

The Aerospatiale spokesman would not say how many missiles Iraq had purchased overall. Cost estimates per Exocet vary widely.

The minimum figure quoted is about \$150,000.

Cost and resupply problems alone would bar Iraq from closing the Gulf to merchant ships, a British naval analyst said. The Gulf is the major oil supply artery for many Western countries.

In recent weeks, attention has focused on attacks against shipping. Iraqi strikes have been aimed at strangling Iran's economic lifeline. But oil industry sources said last week Iranian exports had returned to near normal after sharp drops.

Iraq began retaliating in May with attacks against ships trading with Gulf Arab states that have been backing Iraq to the war. Iran does not have Exocets but has struck with simpler rockets. Western diplomats say.

They say Iraq's aim has been to force the Arab Gulf states to persuade Iraq to stop attacks on ships. But Iraq has persisted in its air assaults and has threatened several times to destroy the Kharg Island oil loading centre, vital to Iran.

When the Exocet first came to prominence to the Atlantic War, burning up the destroyer Sheffield with a loss of 20 lives, a number of naval analysts predicted the imminent end of the surface ship.

Some U.S. naval officers even suggested a programme to develop a fleet consisting entirely of submarines, including submersible aircraft carriers and supply vessels.

Major Robert Elliot of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London says initial fears were exaggerated: "For every weapon there is a counter-measure."

The Exocet, with a range of 45 kilometres or more, is now included in the inventories of 18 nations, among them the European naval powers in the NATO alliance.

## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
MAIN CHANNEL  
17:30 ..... Koran  
17:40 ..... Calvin and Hobbes  
18:00 ..... World Stories  
18:30 ..... Programmes Review  
18:40 ..... Sports Programme  
19:40 ..... A Special Programme on Franco-Jordanian Relations  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic Series  
21:40 ..... Local Programme on Karak  
22:10 ..... Arabic Series  
22:30 ..... News in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Religious Talk

**FOREIGN CHANNEL**  
18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Take a letter Mr. Jones (Comedy)  
21:10 ..... Diana (Drama) Eps. 1  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Wagner Eps. 1

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM  
8:00 ..... Party on 95.60 KHz SW  
07:00 ..... Light Music  
07:30 ..... News Desk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:30 ..... News Summary  
09:00 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
11:00 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:30 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Science Fiction  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Sports Report  
17:00 ..... Old Favourites  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:30 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... News  
19:30 ..... Evening Show  
20:00 ..... News Summary  
21:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:30 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Headlines  
23:00 ..... News Headlines  
23:30 ..... Evening Show  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 News Desk 06:30 Patrick Morry's  
Morning News 07:00 World News 07:30  
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World  
Today 08:00 News Desk 08:30 My Hero  
08:40 News in Arabic 09:00 World  
News 09:30 The Foodie Saga 09:45  
09:50 World News 10:00 World News  
10:30 World News 10:45 A Chapter  
of Adventures 10:45 Sports Round-up  
10:50 World News 10:59 24 Hours  
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press  
Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30  
11:45 The World Today 11:45 Sing A  
Song of London 12:00 Gossip 12:30  
At the Piano 13:00 World News 13:09  
News about Britain 13:15 Cricket  
13:30 World News 13:39 Sports International  
14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 A Chapter  
of Adventures 14:45 Sports Round-up  
14:50 World News 14:59 24 Hours  
15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours  
15:15 A Jolly Good Show 15:30 Cricket  
Commentary 15:45 Such Sweet Harmony  
15:50 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Out-  
look 17:30 Racing at Royal Ascot 18:00  
World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15  
Omnibus 18:45 The World Today 19:00  
World News 19:09 Meridian 19:40 Scotland  
This Week 19:45 Sports Round-up  
20:00 News Desk 20:30 Nature No-  
tbook 20:40 The Farming World 21:00  
Outlook: News Summary 21:30 Stock  
Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45  
Thar's Trail 22:00 World News 22:09 24  
Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sing A  
Song of London 22:45 A Chapter of  
Adventures 23:15 Letter from London  
23:25 Book Choice 23:30 The Al-  
ternative Proms 24:00 World News 06:00  
The World Today 06:25 Scotland this  
Week 06:30 News Desk 06:45 Ref-  
lections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00  
World News 07:09 Commentary 07:15  
Music For a While 07:30 Meridian  
11:00 11:05 11:20 11:40

## VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, SW 7200, 9565, 11740

06:00 VOA Morning News on the  
hour, news summaries, daily business  
report, science and medicine, sports  
reports, VOA editorial and world and  
U.S. opinion roundups, documentary,  
viewpoints, features 17:00 News 17:10  
Newsline 17:30 Special English News  
and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus  
18:30 Now Music USA 18:00 News  
19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

### EXHIBITIONS

"Le Carnaval de Nice" at the French Cultural Centre.  
"Les Peintres Cisterciens" at the French Cultural Centre.  
Exhibition of Ceramics by Margaret Tatters at Alia Art Gallery.  
Exhibition of paintings by Ahmad Sami at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

### NEWS

\* ABC news at the American Cultural Centre at 4:00 p.m. and at 7:00 p.m.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 44371  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Turkish Cultural Centre 34049  
Haya Arts Centre 665195  
Husseini Youth City 667184  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 662251  
Amman Municipal Library 36111  
University of Jordan Library 443555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Amman Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweidbeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m.

1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664340.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Azman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, English Club. Tel. 51551.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweidbeh, 37400.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.  
Assiuta International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiana, 663249.

### PRAYER TIMES

02:56 ..... Fajr  
04:37 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruq  
11:41 ..... Dhuhur  
18:22 ..... Asr  
18:45 ..... Maghrib  
20:25 ..... Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53230, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

05:58 ..... Cairo (MS)  
06:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
06:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
06:35 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
06:45 ..... Ohadran (RJ)  
06:55 ..... Dhabran, Riyadh (SV)  
07:15 ..... Moscow (SU)  
07:30 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
07:35 ..... London (RJ)  
07:40 ..... Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
07:50 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
07:50 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
0



## Home news

### King visits army headquarters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited the army headquarters in Amman Sunday and met Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and senior officers. They discussed several matters concerning the armed forces and the King issued directives to the army commanders on a number of topics.

### Japanese grants to equip campus technology centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Japan signed a technical co-operation memorandum Monday whereby Japan will grant Jordan 35 million Japanese yen (JD 35,000). This will be used to supply the University of Jordan's Education Technology Centre with machines and audio-visual equipment. The memorandum was signed by National Planning Council (NPC) President Omar Abdullah Dakhlan and Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama on behalf of their governments. Also attending the signing ceremony were the NPC's secretary-general, Ziad Faris, and a number of NPC officials. The financial aid is the third of its kind; Japan granted one million Japanese yen to the Royal Scientific Society in 1979 and also granted 30 million yen to the Ministry of Education this year to finance the purchase of educational equipment and audio-visual aids.

### Pollution in Arab World to be discussed today

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day seminar entitled "Environmental Pollution in the Arab World" is scheduled to open at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office Tuesday. On the agenda are 26 research papers dealing with methods of protecting water, air and nature from pollution in addition to ways of increasing public awareness on pollution prevention. Delegates from several Arab states, foreign nations, together with regional and international organisations concerned with pollution issues will attend the meetings. Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi will open the seminar. These meetings have resulted from a resolution suggested by Arab housing and reconstruction ministers during their talks last year. According to Mr. Sufian Al Tal, director of the Environment Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, the Jordanian delegation will submit 12 research papers on pollution in the country.

### Karak water contract awarded

AMMAN (Petra) — The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Sunday signed a JD 690,000 agreement with a local company to build a water network for Karak. The project, which is expected to take 18 months to construct, involves replacing the old network and building water tanks and pumping stations. The agreement was signed by WAJ Director-General Mohammad Saleh Al-Kellani and the general manager of the company.

## Students chronicle architecture of a dying village

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the beginning of July, a group of architectural students from the University of Jordan, along with a few tutors and some interested young architects, went down to a small village in the south of Jordan called Dana to do some very interesting and vital research work. Encouraged by the success and value of their work on the old houses of downtown Amman featured here as a series in the Jordan Times. The group, under the leadership of Dr. Taleb Rifai, have decided to do the same kind of work on this old village with its exceptional examples of vernacular architecture. "For two weeks we will survey, record and draw the whole village," Dr. Rifai told the Jordan Times. "We will try and record the urban fabric, the pattern of the

streets, how the houses relate to the streets and how the streets relate to the open space. We will try and draw individual houses to find their architectural typology," he said.

#### End of a millenia

There is a certain element of haste about the project for Dana, as it is now, might not last much longer. Situated 30 kilometres south of Tafleh, Dana occupies a site that has seen almost constant occupation through many millenia. It would perhaps have continued unchanged through another millenia if the South Cement Company has not recently opened a works nearby. "Once the factory was built," Dr. Rifai explained, "the people from Dana started to leave, attracted by bigger salaries and modern government housing."

In the end more than 70 per cent of the village moved, leaving only 30 to 35 families behind to continue farming the land around the settlement. Without people living in the houses, without their small but vital acts of daily maintenance, without the oily smoke from their cooking to protect the wooden beams supporting the thick mud rooves from the all invasive worms and from drying out these modest stone houses will soon begin to deteriorate. According to Dr. Rifai, who came upon the place accidentally while touring in the south, the deserted village has an air about it of a ghost town or rather of a desert-stranded "Marie Celeste," as the houses look as if they have been left suddenly. If the rice is not actually boiling on the fire, there are kitchen utensils still left in their places looking as if the owners expected to return very shortly. The feeling of emptiness is

further exacerbated by the fact Dana is very isolated.

#### Atmosphere of Petra

"There is a Petra-like atmosphere about the place," Dr. Rifai said, "except that instead of being arid like Petra, Dana is situated in a transitional area between the desert and agricultural land."

"The superb thing about Dana," Dr. Rifai continued, "is that it is really one big house, cut into pieces. The whole village takes up no more than 10 dunums. It is so compact that often the courtyard of one house leads to the door of another and, because the houses follow the contours of the land, the roof of one house might be the access road to its neighbour."

One main street passes through this solid mass of houses dividing them into two. The two or three houses belonging to the most influential people of the village are situated along this main street. These houses are made more recognisable by their bigger more impressive size, their two floors dominating the low level houses all around, and being accentuated by their highly visible doorways.

#### Modest, but important

The rest of the houses in the village mostly consist of a single room, the front of which is used to house the livestock, while the rear of the house, with its large hoppers of grain, constitutes the main living quarters. Ventilated and lit by

small openings in the upper level, the houses are built with local irregular stones held together by mud.

Thus built so modestly, these structures, unlike monumental architecture built to stand the test of time, soon disappear without a trace. Because of this, we tend to have very little knowledge of how ordinary people used to live and as Dr. Rifai says, "we tend to see our heritage in terms of the grand and public buildings of the past."

"In reality, vernacular architecture is as valuable to us as the more monumental buildings," Dr. Rifai said, "so it is of very great advantage to record such architecture as that found in Dana before it disappears. If our research at Dana is successful, we will then start to record other old villages all over Jordan so that the study will be more objective and comprehensive."

Dr. Rifai ended his interview with an appeal: "Although the project is being sponsored by the University of Jordan, we would appreciate any official or unofficial aid or help."

Jordan Times  
Tel: 666320  
666265

A WARM WELCOME  
To President and Mrs. Francois Mitterrand,  
the distinguished and honourable guests  
of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor  
and the people of Jordan

FROM

Gulf Machinery (Jordan) Co. Ltd.  
Amman - Jordan

Representatives of the French Excavators Co.

**Jumbo** from Genas - France

AHLAN WASAHLAN

### Police director cautions public about jugglers

## Amman police arrest ten for robberies, deception

By Ahmad Kreishan  
Petra

AMMAN — The Amman Police Department has made a number of arrests related to a series of thefts and frauds ranging from gold and jewellery robberies to "deception by juggling."

Director of Amman Police Department, Brigadier Nasouh Muhyeddin said that police stations in the capital received information about many thefts and acts of fraud at the end of the holy month of fasting, Ramadan.

Brig. Muhyeddin said that the major crime was the theft of one kilogramme of gold by a Turkish national from the jewellers shop in Jabel Hussein where he worked. The thief, identified as Y.S.B., was arrested by security forces whilst trying to leave Jordan at the border point in Ramtha. He was referred to the court and the stolen gold was recovered thanks to the speedy actions taken by the security departments, added Brig. Muhyeddin.

#### Fraud by magic

A juggler, identified as M.S.A., from Awajan near Zarqa was also arrested after police discovered that he was performing acts of "magic". He had been entering houses in Marka where he practiced magic acts to delude people that he could disclose secrets and strengthen the relationship between a husband and a wife.

Under questioning by the police, he admitted that he had been practicing magic and juggling and said that he had treated a patient who was suffering from paralysis. The juggler also admitted that he used these methods to steal goods from the houses he entered.

Commenting on the juggling fraud, Brig. Muhyeddin said that crimes of this nature can be attributed to the ignorance of some people who welcome jugglers into their houses.

Brig. Muhyeddin also called on all people to be more cautious in order to avoid being victims of such jugglers.

#### Burglaries in Jafeh

Other incidents took place in Sagl Al Sail Street and Jabel Al Jofeh where money, jewellery and electrical goods were stolen from several houses during the absence of their occupants.

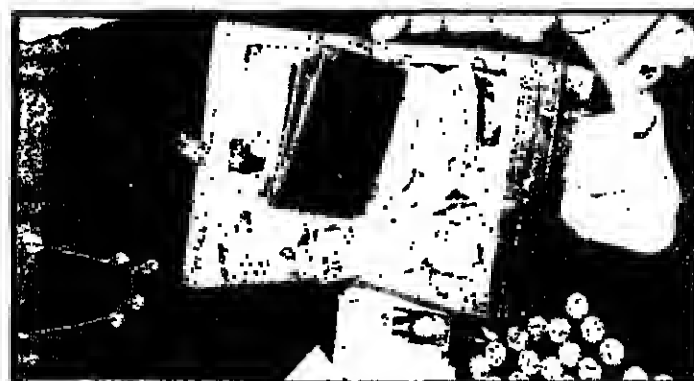
Seven thieves, aged between 16 and 20 years were involved in these thefts.

They were arrested by the security forces and admitted to stealing goods from houses in the two areas. They added that they had been renting a house in Um Tinah quarter, near Wihdat, where they used to sleep and hide the stolen articles.

Another thief, identified as A.M.M.B. and aged 20, was arrested by the police for committing many thefts in the Wadi Saqra area, where he stole money, tape recorders and other articles.



Electrical and household goods (above) and personal items (below) which were recovered by the Amman Police Department during investigations into a series of theft and fraud cases (J.T. file photo)



### Hospital's future debated

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Dr. Kamel Al Ajlouni Monday visited Al Bashir Hospital where he presided over a meeting of department and division heads at the hospital.

During the meeting they discussed proposals for upgrading the level of services rendered to the patients in the hospital.

Dr. Ajlouni heard a detailed

summary on the needs of the hospital, the difficulties it is encountering and was briefed on the functions of the technical and medical cadres of the hospital.

Dr. Ajlouni expressed his ministry's readiness to "increase the funds allocated to this important hospital" which provides services to a large sector of the community. Also attending the meeting were a number of ministry officials.

### Rural telephone system to be extended, improved

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday selected a delegation which will travel to Paris in the coming week to take part in talks on improving and extending telephone services in Jordan's rural regions.

The delegation will be led by Mr. Mohammad Shahed Ismail, director-general of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC). The TCC is carrying out the project with financial help from France in accordance with an agreement signed by the French and Jordanian governments last year.

#### Modern equipment

Also Sunday, Minister of Communications Mohammad Adhoub Al Zaben said that the government is keen on improving telecommunications services in various parts of the country and is allocating funds for the importation of modern equipment and is also recruiting personnel to

### Cabinet makes ambassadorial appointments

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Laila Sharaf announced Sunday that the cabinet has decided to appoint Mohammad Rasoul Al Kellani and Mohammad Afshar Al Adwan as ambassadors at the foreign ministry.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times that Mr. Adwan, currently director of Her Majesty Queen Noor's office, is expected to become Jordan's ambassador to Spain.



Afshar Al Adwan

## 'Mideast facing unprecedented dangers'

(Continued from page 1)

that France, in view of its position in Europe and the international arena, will play a sound role in making the proposed conference on the Middle East a success, "thus contributing to establishing stability in the area and to world peace."

President Mitterrand, replying to the King's speech, said the only way stability and peace can be achieved in the Middle East is by respecting the basic principles of mutual recognition of rights of all countries involved including Jordan, Israel and Lebanon.

The French president reiterated

his call for the rights of Palestinian to self-determination.

"We believe in dialogue and negotiations and not the use of force to solve the Middle East problem and by respecting the resolutions adopted by the international community including U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338," he said.

"There is no magic formula for a solution but we will do all we can to achieve recognition between the parties involved in the conflict," Mr. Mitterrand added.

The French president described the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue as "positive and encouraging." He reiterated

his call to all parties involved to sit at the negotiating table.

However, he said, "we cannot guarantee international respect to our resolutions without the participation of the two superpowers."

On the Gulf war, President Mitterrand said: "We will continue to support Iraq in its war but that does not mean that we are against Iran." He expressed hope that an end can be reached for the 45-month-old war.

On Lebanon he said: "We have special relations with Lebanon and we will keep supporting this country until it achieves its sovereignty."

## French president begins visit to Jordan

(Continued from page 1)

to Al Nadwa Palace for lunch with the King. Army helicopters buzzed over the presidential motorcade on its way to the Palace.

The first round of talks between King Hussein and Mr. Mitterrand began in the late afternoon. An evening reception was held at the French ambassador's residence where Mr. Mitterrand met with the French community here. The King later hosted a formal dinner at the Royal Palace in honour of the French leader.

In an interview with Jordan Television aired before his arrival, the French president called for a mutual recognition by the Arabs and Israel. The president said "the recognition of Israel will allow the situation to progress, but it is also difficult to disregard the demands

of the Palestinians. In fact it would be ideal for all the partners to meet around the negotiating table."

President Mitterrand incurred Israeli anger in March 1982, when in an address to the Israeli Knesset, he called for the establishment of a Palestinian homeland.

Asked about France's stand towards the holding of an international conference on the Middle East, the French president said France has always called for convening such a conference provided that all parties directly involved in the conflict, including the Palestinian people, take part. He said it is extremely difficult to ignore Palestinians if durable peace is to be achieved in the Middle East. A spokesman for the Elysee Palace said in a briefing to jour-

nalists Monday that the already difficult situation in the region is further complicated by uncertainty over the presidential elections in the United States and the general elections in Israel, while the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) "is still struggling to close ranks" after a major challenge by radical factions to its Chairman Yasser Arafat's leadership. The spokesman said that France is interested to bolster its desired image as an even-handed broker in the Middle East.

The spokesman also expected King Hussein and Mr. Mitterrand to try to lay the groundwork for future peace moves rather than come up with any specific new initiative. Officials here said that the two sides would also be discussing economic and trade ties, currently heavily in France's favour.



## Jordan Times

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### Mitterrand's visit — a milestone

PRESIDENT Francois Mitterrand's current visit to Jordan is a milestone in the history of the good and fruitful relations that have developed over the years between France and the Kingdom. It also underscores the importance of exchange and friendship which the French and Jordanian leaders attach to Franco-Jordanian ties. The president is indeed welcome here, and we hope his stay in our country will be most pleasant and productive.

France's ties to the Arab World are centuries old and deeply ingrained in the two peoples' minds. But they have never been stronger than what they are today. Particularly significant in this respect is the role France has played in recent years in aiding Arab development projects, in the booming trade and the cultural exchange between the two nations and in the way the French have understood our problems.

Traditionally, France's position on the Palestinian question has been one of the more balanced in Europe — and for that Paris was always poised to play a major role in the Middle East. In Lebanon, President Mitterrand's administration did not shrink from its responsibility to help the Lebanese solve their problems, and Paris extended every possible assistance to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and his men in their evacuation from Tripoli last December. France has also furnished support and assistance to Iraq in the Gulf war, despite continuous Iranian threats and intimidation.

Today, France enjoys a unique position between East and West and plays a leading role among its European partners and in the world community. And it is not a far fetched proposition for us to expect from Paris even a new push to bring peace to this area.

President Mitterrand is not the leader who needs to be reminded about the dangers in the Middle East and the explosiveness of the situation here. He also must be aware that for any progress to be made towards peace, France and her European partners have to throw their full weight behind a concerted effort to move things forward, particularly on the American and Israeli fronts.

This is not to say that the Arab side is overestimating what France and Europe can do to enlighten the Americans and the Israelis on the possibilities for peace. It is simply that Europe, and its international influence, is one of the very few avenues left open to carry the right message across. We hope that President Mitterrand's visit here and his talks with His Majesty the King will pave the way for a real French and European effort towards achieving peace in the Middle East.

#### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Independent French

AS FRENCH President Francois Mitterrand starts a visit to Jordan Monday Jordanians remember the man's true efforts designed to establish peace in the Middle East despite the difficulties laid in the way. The president seems to be interested in finding a solution despite American and Zionist intransigence and despite U.S. refusal to handle the Palestine issue first because it forms the basis of the crisis.

Jordan welcomes the French leader and pays tribute to his country which since the days of Charles de Gaulle has been playing a courageous role in defence of justice and noble principles, and in helping Europe to play an independent role from the U.S. in most world affairs. We want, however, to point out that Europe and particularly France has a chance now to play a meaningful role to establish peace, and the talks between the president and King Hussein are bound to focus on such a role and the aspired peace.

Any French role towards solving the problem must take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people and the Israeli aggression and occupation of Arab land. France and Europe as a whole realise these facts and we hope they will find means to solve them in a just manner to safeguard peace.

#### Al Dustour: Welcome to Jordan

WE WELCOME President Francois Mitterrand to Jordan and appreciate his country's policies towards the region's problems. We consider France as a supporter of justice, freedom and equality which were advocated by the French Revolution of 1789. Jordanians welcome the president with warm feelings and realise that this leader and his government support their just cause and justice.

The courageous stand of France has qualified it to play a positive role in the search for a solution to the Middle East problem. The Arabs in general and the Jordanians in particular remember the president's stand in support for the rights of the Palestinian people as best expressed by himself at the Knesset in Israel recently. The Arabs appreciate also France's role in support for Iraq in defence of its land and national sovereignty against Iranian aggression. This stand has further improved France's already bright image in the whole Gulf Region. As to the Jordanian-French relations, they have been progressing continuously under the present Socialist government and the previous French administrations. This is bound to further bolster the ties of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

We hope that the talks between the president and King Hussein will open wider avenues of co-operation between the two countries to serve the interests of both peoples.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Needed French role

THE VISIT to Jordan by French President Francois Mitterrand represents a new step towards bolstering bilateral relations and a new diplomatic effort directed at solving the Middle East problems. France has displayed its interests in participating in the solution of these problems and has adopted positive stands that indicate its genuine concern for doing so.

Under Mitterrand France has adopted a firm and clear policy reminiscent of, not adopted by Paris under Charles de Gaulle, which is characterised by frankness and independence from other world influences, especially the U.S. No doubt, the French president has a clear picture of the various issues in our region and in his talks with King Hussein, he is certain to focus attention on ways of solving them. These issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in Lebanon and the Gulf War have been linking Europe for so long since its interests are closely connected with those of our region.

France has always played pioneering roles in settling international problems and its role to settle our issues is welcome. We hope that it will help re-establish peace and security in our region.

## Buckle up, button up and be heard

By Rami G. Khouri

A FEW weeks ago, my libertarian instincts were jolted when I read a news item about a Ministry of Education decree that henceforth all boys and girls in private and public schools will have to wear standard uniforms. Primary and secondary schoolgirls already wear uniforms, but now the young lads of the land will also have to follow suit, so to speak.

The good news is that the government gets high marks for equality of the sexes. If girls have to dress the same, why not boys as well? Indeed, why not?

The bad news, I think, is that more standardisation in the country's education system is probably a bad thing. I appreciate the argument that dress standards may have gotten out of hand in some schools. The children of some wealthy folk dress up like Parisian peacocks, while the children of families with more modest incomes feel obligated to spend more of their money on expensive clothes to keep up with their colleagues.

The psyche of a child is a vulnerable thing, I know, and there is a valid argument that we have to protect the children from the excesses of resorting to extravagant clothing to maintain their sense of individual worth and collective equality. But forcing all children to wear the same uniform seems to me to be a step backwards.

The primary and secondary school system of our country is already widely criticised for turning out graduates who are good at obeying orders and memorising, but not so good at thinking for themselves, being creative or taking initiatives. To impose further regimentation on the kiddies in the form of uniforms is not necessarily the solution.

If our children have to resort to a competition in *haute couture* to establish either social rank or esteem in the eyes of their friends and colleagues, and their parents are willing to finance the process, then society as a whole has an obligation to confront this strange

phenomenon by identifying its roots in society as a whole — and not simply to cover it up, literally, with uniforms. For after all, when the uniforms are worn, what prevents the children from competing with elaborate hair styles, or rings, or shoelaces, or nosejobs?

And isn't the extravagance of schoolchildren's dress merely a reflection of the extravagance of their parents? To be sure, the parents compete with one another by trying to build the biggest, ugliest house east of the Nile, or in buying the most cars for the kids, or any other form of materialistic showmanship.

So what's new? And who cares? The same thing happens in all other countries of the world, to greater or lesser degrees. We and our public officials should spend less time on the surface manifestations of what our schoolchildren do, and more time on the substance of what they do in school.

A few weeks after my libertarian tendencies were jolted by the decision on school uniforms, they were revived by another news item about an appeals court decision to the effect that the government could force people to install seat belts in their cars, but could not fine them for not using them.

I am not a lawyer, but I found the logic of the court decision peculiar. For what reason would one install seat belts other than to use them, I wondered? If their use was voluntary, then shouldn't their installation be voluntary as well?

I thought back to the case of the school uniforms. Perhaps the government could obligate children to buy uniforms. I thought, but not subsequently to wear them? But that is rather silly. If you don't have to wear a seat belt, or school uniform, then why buy one?

My libertarian juices were really flowing now. I wondered: How far can the government go in forcing an individual to conform to standards such as wearing a uniform or seat belts? This is an area of law and public policy that is virtually untouched in Jordan, but that holds out considerable scope for open discussion.

The municipality of Amman recently decreed that all vacant property lots must have a low stone wall built around them, and the citizenry seems to be complying with the law. What if the municipality should next decide that all the stone walls must be decorated with pictures of the national football team?

Who decides if this is reasonable? If someone challenges the decree in court, as was done with the seat belts installation edict, we would presumably have the ruling force of law. But how far can the courts go in telling me what I can and cannot do, as long as my actions effect myself only, and

do not endanger the lives, property or wellbeing of the other citizens of our society?

In other words, where is the dividing line between private rights and public law? I would think that the parliament has a huge role to play in this arena, given that it is mandated with the constitutional authority to formulate public policy. But the courts are mandated to interpret the application of the law by the executive branch of government.

Therefore, both of these branches of government may be on the verge of entering into a spirited political and legal dynamic by which we may collectively tackle these important questions. Such a process should be encouraged, for only by an enthusiastic public consideration of the process of making and applying laws can a country genuinely claim that it is a country of laws. There is no stronger basis for durable nationhood or a civic-minded citizenry than such a process.



Arab News

### Economic crisis dominates Israel's poll

By David Rogers  
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Whichever political party wins the July 23 general election, Israelis are sure that hard times lie ahead.

The plight of the inflation-ravaged economy has overshadowed the campaign, bringing wage strikes and a frantic scramble to spend shekels before the next government takes office.

"July 23 has become everybody's deadline," the manager of a Tel Aviv car showroom commented. "I have sold every car in stock but cannot sell a single model for delivery after the election."

With inflation at 400 per cent a year and a \$25-billion foreign debt, economists say tough measures are long overdue. But politicians have been noticeably vague in spelling out their plans on the campaign trail.

One Western banker here has calculated inflation will hit 1,000 per cent in late December if no action is taken.

Washington, whose aid is Israel's lifeline, has quietly told the right-wing Likud government to put its house in order. This year the U.S. will hand over \$2.7 billion, the equivalent of \$658 for each Israeli.

The economy has been the Labour opposition's biggest asset in the campaign. Its television spots show old clips of government ministers promising to get inflation down to double figures and people stirring coffee with 1,000 shekel notes, Israel's highest denomination bill.

"It's cheaper than buying a spoon," says a background voice. Opinion polls show voters have more faith in Labour's ability to manage the economy, but Likud scores well on the other big issue, security. With two weeks to go, the polls predict a Labour victory.

When Likud took office in 1977 after 29 years in opposition, inflation was 28 per cent. Since then, there have been four finance ministers and a series of policies.

Initially Likud liberalised the economy, removing foreign currency restrictions and encouraging private enterprise to challenge the public sector. Later it attempted to bring down inflation by holding back devaluation of the shekel.

The result was an over-valued shekel and a flood of imports. The current minister, Yigal Cohen-Orlag, cut government spending, including food subsidies, and

made a reduction in balance of payments deficits his top priority.

Some critics said his measures were too mild to have a real impact, and inflation has spurred since he took over last October.

Israel has continued to spend huge sums on building Jewish settlements in captured Arab land and keeping the army in South Lebanon. Ministers say the Lebanon operation costs \$250,000 a day but other estimates are far higher.

Gad Yacobi, Labour's economic spokesman, says his party would quickly cut a billion dollars off the \$20-billion budget.

A Labour government would save \$650 million a year by carrying out its pledges to withdraw from Lebanon and halt the settlement programme. More could be saved by ending the 'handouts' Likud makes to its coalition partners from religious parties, according to Yacobi.

He says a Labour government would try to change the system of linking wages to price rises, which economists regard as a major source of inflation.

The indexation ensures workers get monthly increases which cover 80-85 per cent of inflation. Yacobi wants a 'social contract' with the

Histadrut Trade Union Federation, reducing linkage in return for income tax changes.

Histadrut's co-operation is doubtful. The unions have shown their militancy throughout the campaign with a wave of strikes.

At election rallies, Likud has repeatedly asserted that despite inflation, ordinary Israelis, especially low income sephardim (oriental Jews), are better off.

"Did you have colour televisions and videos before Likud came to power," a party campaigner asked a crowd in a poor south Tel Aviv neighbourhood. "No, no" was the reply.

Shopkeepers report they have been amazed by the sums being spent in a beat-the-election spree for consumer goods. "It's crazy... this is a poor country of rich people," one remarked.

Recent Israeli elections have ended with no outright winners, producing coalition governments reluctant to take sweeping economic measures.

If the same thing happens this month, Cohen-Orlag and former Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz have suggested Likud and Labour should try to sink their differences and form a grand coalition to rescue Israel's economy.

On the surface these appear to have been some significant achievements. But considerable qualification is needed.

Thousands of items can now be traded within the ASEAN grouping at a preferential tariff and methods of agreeing these have improved. Previously, members put up lists of specific items; now across-the-board tariff cuts are agreed for items imported up to a value of \$10 million.

This limit has been regularly increased from an initial \$50,000 and tariff cuts are being deepened — the maximum is now 50 per cent. Officials are also turning to a 'sectoral' approach, with items from selected sectors — initially canned food and tyres — eligible for cuts.

The problem, however, is that strict rules of origin apply — items must have at least 50 per cent local content. Certain sensitive items can also be excluded, and the list is lengthy.

Moreover, many of the 18,000-odd goods are irrelevant, not being manufactured or used in ASEAN — like item 670 on the Philippines list: "Snow ploughs, not self-propelled...". Others are indistinguishable, like "Thai bridges made from hogs, boars and pigs."

Officials and economists agree that the trade-creating effects of the arrangements are anybody's guess. Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but the Sin-

### ASEAN takes faltering co-operative steps

Despite 17 years of existence, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) remains a loosely knit organisation that continues to face problems of trade both within and outside itself. Chris Sherwell reports.

SINGAPORE — One long year ago, a specially appointed group of 15 "wise men", mainly high-level bureaucrats and businessmen, produced a confidential and authoritative report on co-operation among the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

It was so pointed in its assessment of trade and industrial co-operation, and so wide-ranging in its recommendations, that little has been heard of it since.

Yet there is little surprise. The original five partners — Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore — together with the new member Brunei face the cruel fact that, in 17 years of existence, ASEAN's progress on economic co-operation has been limited.

To be fair, ASEAN was not formed to become a Southeast Asian equivalent of the European Community, and certainly not an alliance, even though it is pro-Western in orientation and mostly finds its way into the international arena for its stand on regional security and the Communist states of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The group was really formed to promote reconciliation among divided, but like-minded neighbours, and economic co-operation inevitably looked like the best means of overcoming differences. This was because ASEAN's members share a geographical proximity, centralised decision-making, rapid economic growth, a commitment to private enterprise and foreign investment, and a vast market now numbering 275 million.

It took eight years of bitter dispute — and the Communist take-overs in Indochina — for obstacles impeding co-operation to shift. With the signing of a Treaty of Amity and Co-operation at the famous Bali head of government meeting in 1976, co-operation on ASEAN industrial projects at government and private sector level and on preferential trading arrangements became the core of the group's economic integration process.

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Officials and economists agree that the trade-creating effects of the arrangements are anybody's guess. Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but the Sin-

gapore government privately reckons the value of intra-ASEAN trade increased 117 per cent from \$9.8 billion in 1978 to \$21.4 billion in 1982. It says ASEAN trade with the rest of the world increased by 90 per cent in the same period.

According to Dr. Hans Christoph Rieger of the Institute of South East Asian Studies in Singapore, intra-ASEAN trade has been a relatively constant 13-17 per cent of total ASEAN trade over the 1973-82 period. This compares with an intra-European Economic Community (EEC) figure of about 60 per cent. Four-fifths of this trade, moreover, is Singapore's trade with Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

After long delays Singapore has this year come up with an ASEAN industrial project, a hepatitis vaccine plant, to join the others — urea plants in Indonesia and Malaysia, a rock salt/soda ash plant in Thailand and a copper fabrication plant in the Philippines. These are large-scale projects aimed at servicing a regional market and requiring heavy capital inputs.

But only the Indonesian urea plant is actually functioning. Malaysia's will not be ready before 1985, the Philippines project is its third idea and Thailand is close to suspending its plan after years of indecision over the plant's location. Singapore originally proposed a diesel engine plant which was dropped, and has since initiated its plans by taking only one per cent stakes in other projects rather than 10 per cent.

An ASEAN "industrial complementation" scheme, involving the private sector as well, has made even less progress. Under this scheme, members produce complementary products for specific industries — auto parts, for example — which would be traded preferentially. The idea has proved better in theory than practice.

A third plan, involving only the private sector, is for ASEAN joint industrial ventures between companies from two or more member countries. The idea is that their products would in time receive tariff preferences throughout ASEAN. Up to 20 different proposals have been materialised, and some — for manufacture of items like motorcycle parts — have recently been approved aftertracted arguments about access to non-participating countries.

Though there are other achievements in the field of economic co-operation — long-term government-to-government purchasing contracts for commodities like rice, for example — there has been virtually no movement on ideas for trade financing at preferential rates through an import bank, for reducing non-tariff barriers or for preferential treatment of ASEAN bids for government contracts.

The reality is that the ASEAN economies are chiefly petroleum, mineral and agricultural commodity producers or light manufacturers for industrial countries like the U.S., Japan and the EEC, which are ASEAN's true trading partners. The six are more competitive than complementary.

But Dr. Rieger reckons the potential is more than most people assume. European economies were also similar before specialisation within the EEC changed things, he says. The prior problem for ASEAN is that creation of a free trade area or establishment of a common external tariff would not win support of all six members. — Financial Times news feature

### Britain adopts a cautious Irish initiative

By Brian Cathcart  
Reuter

LONDON — With all the caution of a man on a tightrope, Britain has embarked on a new attempt to bridge the political and sectarian divide in troubled Northern Ireland.

In a speech this week Northern Ireland Secretary James Prior, the British cabinet minister responsible for the province, issued a call to the political parties there to start a new round of talks.

Appealing to them to set aside fear and bitterness and to show flexibility and imagination, he said the chances of progress were the best in years.

He added a stern warning on 'the dreadful penalty of failure' — continued violence.

Since a civil rights campaign by the province's Roman Catholic minority turned into sectarian street-fighting in 1969, 2,385 people have died in violence, including 39 this year.

The street-fighting turned into guerrilla war against British rule, waged mainly by the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) and paramilitary groups from the Protestant, pro-British majority.

The violence has spilled over into Britain, most recently in December when an IRA bomb killed

six in a London street. It has soured relations with the Irish Republic, where many share the hope of fellow-Catholics in the North for Irish unity.

And it has emboldened British troops — the present garrison is 9,000 regular soldiers — in an operation seen by some of Britain's critics abroad as a rearguard colonial war.

Normal local politics broke down as the violence erupted. In 1972 London took over direct rule of the province from the old, Protestant-dominated parliament in Belfast.

Since then there have been seven British attempts at peacemaking and all have failed to bridge the gap between Protestant unionism, the insistence on maintaining the British link, and Catholic Nationalism, the demand for Irish unity.

Mr. Prior's last initiative, in 1982, was to set up an elected assembly where he hoped a new consensus might emerge and power could gradually be handed back from London.

Unionists refused to consider sharing power with Nationalists, and the Nationalists boycotted the assembly outright because it did not have any Irish dimension.

The assembly elections saw the first breakthrough into conventional politics by Sinn Fein, the

IRA's political wing. It took 10 per cent of the vote, shattering a long-held belief that only a tiny minority backed guerrilla tactics.

It seemed to many in Britain that the effort to foster peace had only made things worse. However, Mr. Prior opted to make one last effort having signalled he wants to quit later this year.

But the main spur came from Dublin, where a forum of leading Nationalists from North and South produced a lengthy report setting out what they saw as the province's options.

The best hope of peace was Irish unity achieved by consent, it said. Other possibilities were federal status for the North in an Irish state or joint rule by London and Dublin.

None of these suggestions impressed Britain.

Mr. Prior said it was a 'dangerous fallacy' to imagine that Unionists would consent to any of these options and he restated the British position that no constitutional change was possible in Northern Ireland without majority assent.

But he saw in the report a more conciliatory Nationalist approach recognising the fears and feelings of Protestants.

Mr. Prior also noted in the main Protestant party, the official Uni-

onists, a fresh awareness of the position of Catholics.

"I believe there is much more hope of a positive climate than for some time," he said.

He explained cautiously: "Throughout all our talks we shall test whether, and if so in what way, those we meet wish to be involved with the arrangements that might develop."

"Nationalists can do so knowing that we want to find an acceptable way to involve them and we are concerned about the views that the Irish government has expressed on their behalf."

Underlining everything was a clear warning that the killing would go on unless some progress were made: "The dangers of sitting back and doing nothing are greater than the obvious risks of seeking to make some political advance," Mr. Prior said.

The reception from Northern Ireland politicians was largely positive. Official Unionist leader James Molyneux, hardline Protestant Ian Paisley and John Hume, leader of the Nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party, all said they would talk.

But they, too, were similarly cautious.

سواء في الأردن



# Roche: Waking from a long nightmare

The decline of Switzerland's Hoffmann-La Roche, once the most successful drug company in the world, is a dramatic example of the perils of success and its effects on management, reports Carla Rapoport.

LONDON — On May 14, 1975, Mr. Richard Yorke, a U.K. barrister, drew himself up before a special committee of the House of Lords and accused Britain's Department of Health and Social Security of acting "as God".

Price cuts on drugs, he thundered, would "drive out of business the largest ethical pharmaceutical company in the world."

Hoffmann-La Roche eventually reached an out-of-court settlement with the government on that case; it was even allowed to raise its drug prices subsequently. But since that time Mr. Yorke's "largest pharmaceutical company in the world" has slipped to ninth place in the world league of ethical (prescription) drug companies. It has been a drop for which Roche can blame no one but itself.

Roche's story — the decline of the most successful drug company in history — is a cautionary tale about the perils of success. Success in Roche's case blinded the company from carefully managing its two most precious assets: its image and its portfolio of future products.

Mr. Fritz Gerber, chairman of the Swiss pharmaceutical company Hoffmann-La Roche, recently put his hands together on his clean, large desk and looked out over the river Rhine. "There was an arrogance with the success. Roche was taken by surprise and was not ready for it. This might have created some kind of overbuilt self-confidence. The company isolated itself, it became more conservative and probably quite litigious."

"There was an 'I-couldn't-care-less' attitude to many outsiders which gave the company the completely wrong image," he said. The words were clearly difficult for him. A lawyer by training and a deeply patriotic Swiss, Mr. Gerber added: "It is cheap to criticize, I have enough time to get

things right. I am young enough."

Mr. Gerber is a persuasive spokesman for the changed order at Roche. He seems to speak from the heart, as if he has not yet learned his lines from a multinational guide to bland remarks. But at 55 he has his work cut out.

For while Roche has been plagued by problems, its competitors have been thriving. Hoechst of West Germany has acceded to the throne as the largest ethical pharmaceutical company in the world, through a policy of aggressive acquisition, widening both its product range and marketing scope. Merck, Pfizer and Eli Lilly of the U.S. have all handsomely surpassed Roche in sales and profits by capitalising on specialities such as heart drugs, antibiotics, and anti-arthritis.

It is now nearly 30 years since Roche's famous tranquilisers, better known as Valium and Librium, were discovered. In the intervening years, Roche has lavished the Valium receipts on scientific research, pouring some \$1.5 billion (U.S. \$2.5-3.4 billion) since 1970 into almost every possible area of biological interest.

The results have not been exciting in commercial terms. The fault has been two-pronged. The success of Roche's tranquilisers had created an impossible benchmark for the group; anything less remarkable was not considered worthy of large-scale development. On the other hand, the huge research budgets meant that any intriguing scientific idea was encouraged.

"Once you have a best-seller that sells 1 million copies, a second book that sells 10,000 copies gets you no applause," says Mr. Gerber. "Valium created a level of research expectation that was so high, we had a blank for new products." Roche's blind alleys included an expensive search for a new birth control pill and the development of a promising beta-blocker which was never launched, basically because of the group's inexperience in the cardiovascular arena.

Roche soon found itself with a maturing superstar and no encore. Patents for Valium and Librium began expiring in the mid-1970s and net profit margins (which Roche began to reveal in 1975) fell from an estimated 16 per cent in the early 1970s to 3.7 per cent in 1981 and 4.4 per cent last year.

At the same time, Roche found itself facing an increasingly hostile public. Some of the problems fell from the sky, others Roche created. But the sum total was a public relations nightmare from which the company is just beginning to emerge. Briefly, the troubles included:

In 1976, an explosion at a Roche subsidiary plant in Seveso, Italy, sprayed particles of the toxic pollutant dioxin over the Italian countryside. Although no one died, the incident left a lingering taint on the group's image.

Confidential information leaked by a Roche employee, Stanley Adams, in 1974 led to a lengthy European Economic Community (EEC) investigation of charges of giving fidelity pricing contracts to large customers.

The prosecution of Stanley Adams by the Swiss police, for violation of industrial secrecy laws, led to his imprisonment and fines. This helped turn Adams into a martyr.

His recent book on the affair condemned Roche as a secretive and ruthless multinational. By the late 1970s, the very success of Valium began to cause problems for Roche. The product was found by a number of doctors and scientists to be addictive if taken over several months. At the same time, many doctors became dependent on it, heavily prescribing the tranquiliser in order to clear their waiting rooms of anxious patients.

The backlash became a serious problem for Roche and many executives are now quietly critical of the way these and other troubles were handled. The potential problems caused by long-term use of

Valium should have been communicated directly to patients, as well as doctors, they say.

Roche, they add, should not have contested the British government in the House of Lords on Valium price cuts. "You can't treat governments like employees," says Mr. Gerber. Fidelity contracts for large customers have long since been dropped.

But a broken image is difficult to mend. A few years ago, an explosion at a Roche plant in Lyon killed a worker and released potentially dangerous chemicals. "I chartered a plane and stood on the site all day," says Mr. Gerber.

"We evacuated all the people nearby and I visited them all." The incident he says, received almost no international attention, vindicating swift action.

But then, last spring, 41 barrels of dioxin from Seveso went missing while in the care of a company Roche had contracted to dispose of the waste. "We had a contract, but that didn't matter," says Mr. Gerber. The chairman and top officials spent nearly three months dealing with European outcry over the missing barrels.

"Once you are in this corner, how do you get out?" he asks. On the intangibles of image, Mr. Gerber is still seeking advice from his top officials. From a business point of view, Roche, however, is on the move.

The group has set its priorities in research and dropped peripheral programmes. In order to capitalise on what it knows, Mr. Gerber now says firmly the group's most important research area is the central nervous system, with projects aimed at finding sedatives without addictive side effects, and products which could specifically treat depression or schizophrenia.

Second to its central nervous system work, the group is concentrating on dermatology and anti-infectives. It has also targeted cardiovascular research and tropical diseases among its research priorities.

New products, Mr. Gerber hopes, will boost the contribution of ethical pharmaceuticals to sales

and profits back up to more than 50 per cent from around 30 per cent at present. But he is also encouraging a change in selling drugs.

For example, Roche's dermatological products for psoriasis and severe acne must not be taken by pregnant women for fear of serious side effects. The company almost decided against launching the products, for fear of a consumer backlash. Instead, it has launched its first major patient education campaign to accompany them, starkly explaining the potential dangers to women patients.

According to Mr. Andreas Leuenberger, vice-chairman and a possible heir to Mr. Gerber: "We have to learn something from the Valium experience. We have to try to go much earlier to the consumer or patient in some way or another."

From a financial point of view, Mr. Gerber is slightly critical about Roche's history of financing all its expansions from internal funds. Subject to changes in the Swiss law, he says the group is studying methods for increasing its tight shareholding and then seeking re-entry to capital markets like other large multinationals.

The Roche tradition of holding all of its products to itself and shunning licensing and joint ventures deals is also falling by the wayside. This practice hampered its development in several European countries as well as in Japan and the Far East generally.

In understanding Roche's past 10 years and its efforts to do better, it is probably important to consider the company's homeland. "Take a closer look at the Swiss," says Mr. Gerber, who was reared in the Ementhal region of Switzerland. "We have heavy tongues, if that translates to English. We hesitate to make big statements. We are not good enough at selling our good things. But I put my job on the line. We must create confidence."

He pauses for a minute. "The world should not have to adapt to the Swiss." — Financial Times news feature.

# Devaluation gives boost to Venezuelan agriculture

By Robert Pow: II

CARACAS — A sharp devaluation which followed a slump in oil revenues last year has proved a miracle in disguise for Venezuela's neglected but potentially rich agriculture.

Once a preferential exchange rate for essential food imports is reduced in 1986, local farmers will be able to compete profitably with imported goods for the first time in more than 10 years. Already traditional export crops such as coffee and cocoa are experiencing a revival.

Venezuela has vast potential for agricultural development, particularly in the central plains region, where a million hectares (nearly 2.5 million acres) of arable land are due to be opened up in the next 10 years.

But farming has been in the doldrums ever since oil exports began to dominate the country's economy in the 1920s.

People steadily left the land for booming towns and cities, leaving the countryside poor and underpopulated, while investors channelled the money into more profitable sectors of the economy.

As a result, Venezuela today imports over 60 per cent of its food — some \$2 billion worth every year.

Then came the oil boom of the 1970s, which raised living standards in urban areas but brought Venezuelan agriculture to the brink of collapse.

High production costs and an overvalued currency made farmers unable to compete with a flood of cheap imports and the government was forced to intervene with massive subsidies.

Maize, sorghum, sugar and cotton output plummeted and Ven-

ezuela achieved self-sufficiency only in rice in 1979 because the state paid farmers three times the world market price for their grain.

But the prospects for agriculture brightened in February 1983 when declining oil revenues and a flight of capital forced Venezuela to rapidly devalue the bolivar from a fixed parity of 4.30 per dollar to its present free market rate of about 14.00.

Conscious of Venezuela's new, more competitive position and the need to cut imports, the government is now planning a major investment programme in agriculture.

A plan to double food production over the next 10 years and reduce the country's dependence on imports to less than 20 per cent is due to come before congress shortly.

Agriculture Ministry officials say the government will spend 25 to 30 billion bolivars (\$1.8 to 2.1 billion) on opening up the one million hectares of new arable land, improving 900,000 hectares (about 2.2 million acres) already under cultivation and upgrading rural infrastructure. The total area under cultivation will increase by half.

By 1993, Venezuela is due to be self-sufficient in sorghum, cassava, meat and dairy products, with an exportable surplus of rice and bananas. The country's output of sugar cane and cotton is also due to increase considerably.

Most of the new cropland will be in the lightly wooded plains which stretch south from the coastal mountain range to the Amazonian jungle. But this vast region of scrub, swamp and slow meandering rivers is poorly drained and subject to severe flooding in the rainy season.

Much of the planned gov-

ernment investment will therefore be spent on drainage schemes and new roads to link the area's scattered settlements.

However, a major expansion of Venezuelan agriculture is still hampered by rigid price controls on nearly all farm produce and continuing cheap food imports and the state's virtual monopoly on marketing foodstuffs.

Farmers' scant profit margins have therefore failed to increase and a thriving contraband trade in cattle, milk powder, coffee and cocoa has developed on the Colombian border.

Agriculture Ministry officials admit that higher prices are vital if Venezuela is to develop its agriculture. "Inflation is the price we will have to pay for agricultural development," one of the ministry's planning chiefs told Reuters.

The problem is that price controls held inflation at only seven per cent last year despite the massive devaluation, and the government is anxious to avoid a rapid increase in the cost of living. Inflation is targeted at under 20 per cent in 1984.

Nevertheless, Agriculture Ministry officials say a new prices and incomes law just passed by congress will guarantee farmers a better return and enable them to adjust prices in line with their costs.

A 43 per cent devaluation of the preferential exchange rate for food imports to 7.50 Bolivars per dollar on Jan. 1, 1986 will also help liberalise farm prices, they say.

Meanwhile, President Jaime Lusinchi plans to give agriculture a surer financial footing by rescheduling farmers' debts and ensuring rapid settlement of state debts to the sector.

# Nazca lines explained by fertility cult theory

By Donald J. Frederick

WASHINGTON — A new theory has been advanced to explain one of archeology's most intriguing riddles: Why were the Nazca lines formed in southern Peru hundreds of years ago?

The lines, which cover hundreds of miles of arid plateau, have been attributed to a coastal people called the Nazca, who lived there between 100 B.C. and A.D. 700.

Johan G. Reinhard, an American anthropologist and mountain climber who has lived in South America for the last four years, thinks the lines were made to honor gods thought to live in the nearby mountains. They supposedly controlled the water supply in the area and the fertility of crops and animal herds.

"To the Nazca people, ceremonies worshipping these gods must have been of prime importance," says Dr. Reinhard. "Mountains to the east were critical to agriculture, a mainstay of the economy."

Based on fact

The anthropologist points out

that the belief had a sound ecological basis, because mountains do influence weather and are the sources of many streams and rivers upon which harvests and animals rely.

"This also explains why mountain worship is still common throughout the Andes and was prevalent among the Incas at the time of the Spanish Conquest," he says.

People of the region still practice the water-fertility cult. Exploring the summit of Cerro Blanco, one of the mountains near the lines, Dr. Reinhard recently found offerings of cotton plants and river stones near the summit. The cotton was meant to increase crops, the river stones the water supply for the fields.

Dr. Reinhard feels that almost all the ancient Nazca figures found on the desert floor fit in with a water-fertility cult in one way or another. For instance, the image of a giant spider was probably made because the insect was associated with rain.

The birds could all be linked in one way or another with mountain gods, and the monkey, he points out, has been considered a protector of water.



A giant 150-foot-long spider — one of the many Nazca lines etched in the sands of southern Peru — is clearly visible from the air

Bird's-eye view

Why were the animal figures visible only from the air? So they could be easily viewed by the mountain gods or their winged emissaries, Dr. Reinhard believes.

As for the straight lines, Dr. Reinhard thinks they served as

sacred paths to places where fertility rituals were performed, or, in the case of shorter lines and large triangles, they denoted symbolic connectors with sources of water.

He points out that the oscillating or spiral forms were symbols for water and the zigzag mar-

kings might represent either rivers or lightning.

"In the case of phenomena so complex and little known as the geoglyphs at Nazca, we will doubtless never be able to completely understand their meanings," cautions Dr. Reinhard. — National Geographic magazine.

# Another Liverpool pop group shakes world 20 years on

By Robert Woodward

LONDON — Twenty years after the Beatles recorded their first number one hit, another Liverpool group is taking the British pop world by storm.

But unlike the rise of the phenomenally talented "Fab Four" the meteoric success of "Frankie Goes to Hollywood" is due in part to a contrived campaign of controversy.

The group's first two records have sold over two million copies on their way to the top — but only after the first record was banned for obscene lyrics and the video of the second was criticised as excessively violent.

"We want to create controversy," group member Mick O'Toole has said.

"Pop music is very trivial really and we've decided to approach it as if we were marketing a soft drink," Manager Paul Morley has been quoted as saying.

The group's latest song, "Two Tribes", entered the charts at number one two weeks ago, earning a gold disc for sales of over 500,000 within eight days and selling faster than any record since the Beatles' "Can't Buy Me Love" in the early 1960s.

The record's only serious rival is the number three song — Frankie Goes to Hollywood's debut record

"Relax", which was number one for five weeks earlier this year.

"Relax" has been in the charts for 34 consecutive weeks, and with sales of over 1.3 million is set to become the most popular record of the 1980s and one of the top 10 best-sellers ever.

The record has a catchy chorus and driving background beat, but its amazing success is due more than a little to a ban by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio and television.

Many Pop groups, including the Rolling Stones, have realised that a whiff of scandal improves a group's reputation among young fans, and the notorious Sex Pistols punk group found that a BBC ban often meant a ticket to the top of the charts.

So when BBC disc jockey Mike Read said he would not play "Relax" again as it seemed to describe homosexual lovemaking, many suspected the ban was all part of the group's masterplan.

"Everything that has happened to this group has been planned. Even the way we keep getting banned is all part of the excitement we're trying to create," Mr. Morley admits.

The group — named from a poster advertising a visit by Frank Sinatra to Hollywood — expressed outrage at the ban but happily watched "Relax" rocket to

the top of the charts.

"Pop music isn't about sophistication. It had been boring for far too long and we came along and gave it a good kick up the backside," lead singer Holly Johnson says.

Johnson says his latest song, which sounds remarkably like "Relax", is about the futility of war. "I wrote the song during the Falklands crisis... it all seemed such a pointless war."

The record cover of "Two Tribes" has Lenin on the front, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan on the back. Charts show the nuclear forces of the Superpowers.

Television companies consider the record's video too violent to be shown before midnight. Actors portraying Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko fight in a sandpit in front of the world's press.

Nor satisfied with its current success, the group has dreamed up yet another way to boost its record sales — bringing out different versions of each song, without which a fan cannot be regarded as truly dedicated.

Frankie goes to Hollywood could soon be at number one and two — something no group has achieved since the Beatles 20 years ago with "She Loves You" and "I Wanna Hold Your Hand".

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## McEnroe, Navratilova dominate tennis

LONDON (R) — John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova rule men's and women's tennis more strongly than ever after their towering performances at the 1984 Wimbledon Championships which ended here Sunday.

So great a Gulf exists between the two Americans and their nearest rivals that it seems likely both will continue to reign uninterrupted for several years yet.

The two left-handers stamped their excellence with outstanding demonstrations of their prowess in the weekend finals.

On Saturday Navratilova, the Prague-born 27-year-old who became a U.S. citizen in 1981 and now lives in Dallas, rebounded from a 3-0 first set deficit to clinch an 83-minute 7-6, 6-2 triumph over American Chris Evert Lloyd.

It was a crowning testimony to her speed, strength and resilience under pressure that she refused to become rattled under the early assault from Lloyd and fought back to take her third successive Wimbledon crown and her fifth in seven years.

Then Sunday McEnroe did even better with his 6-1, 6-1, 6-2 destruction of Jimmy Connors in what many long-time observers were quick to call the greatest display of grass court tennis.

The 25-year-old who was born in Wiesbaden, West Germany, but has always lived in Douglass, New York, needed three minutes less than Navratilova as he pulverised Connors with an astonishing range of speed and shots.

The two champions were already regarded as the world's best on grass, but both have also pro-

ved their standing on all other surfaces — with the exception of McEnroe on clay — and their rivals may despair of meeting them in their present mood in the foreseeable future.

Their victories over their leading rivals here enhanced already outstanding records. Navratilova lost only once in 1983 — in the French Open to American Kathy Horvath — and ran up a string of 54 victories before suffering her only 1984 defeat, to Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in January.

Since then she has won 38 more matches and is once again aiming for the record of 56 held by Lloyd, which she came so close to equalling in January.

She also intends to satisfy the purists who say her completion of the Grand Slam by winning the French Open last month was not entirely valid because she did not win the three other titles — Wimbledon, U.S. and Australian — in the same calendar year.

Though she won a one million dollar bonus from the International Tennis Federation, Navratilova is aware of the reservations some will still hold until she adds this year's U.S. and Australian titles again.

McEnroe has also suffered only one loss in 1984, in the French final where he was beaten by Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia after

winning the first two sets.

He has 46 tournament victories against that one defeat, plus six more in Davis Cup and the world team event this year, as he heads home to the U.S. Open starting late next month.

McEnroe was also able to contain the notorious temper which has landed him in trouble before, raising scarcely a whimper of objection during any of his matches here.

He and Navratilova also collected the doubles titles. Navratilova and Pam Shriver took their fourth in succession to go with the two Navratilova won with other partners, while McEnroe and Peter Fleming also won for the fourth time, though theirs are not consecutive.

For the first time ever at Wimbledon, the defending champions and top seeds won the five major titles. John Lloyd of Britain and Wendy Turnbull of Australia taking the mixed for the second time.

For all the domination of the two champions, the tournament was full of excitement and promise

for the future. By reaching the semifinals where he lost to McEnroe, the unseeded 19-year-old Australian Pat Cash confirmed his glowing talent.

McEnroe predicted that cash will become his next great rival.

American Paul Annacone, an unseeded quarter-finalist in his first professional tournament, will also be one to watch, along with compatriot Scott Davis, who narrowly lost to Lendl, and 16-year-old West German Boris Becker, who won two matches before sustaining a severe ankle injury during a third-round encounter against American Bill Scanlon.

Among the women, Becker's compatriot Steffi Graf, just 15, won three matches and could emerge to take the crown in two or three years. Carina Karlsson of Sweden was the other surprise package, reaching the quarter-finals unseeded before losing to Lloyd.

The sun shone virtually throughout the championships, which were rewarded with a record total attendance of 391,673.

## West Indian fast bowler ruled out of 3rd cricket test

LONDON (R) — West Indian fast bowler Milton Small has been ruled out of the third test against England starting at Headingley on Thursday with a knee injury.

West Indies have asked Glamorgan's Winston Davis to step in to replace Small, who is expected to be out of action for about a month.

The touring side are hopeful that paceman Malcolm Marshall, who helped West Indies to their nine-wicket victory over England

in the second test at Lord's last week, will recover from a muscle injury in time for the match.

But another fast bowler, Michael Holding, who missed the second test because of a stress fracture in his foot, is still doubtful. Holding's injury could give 21-year-old Courtney Walsh the chance to make his test debut.

A win in the third test would give West Indies an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the five-match series.

## India names 48-member squad for Los Angeles

NEW DELHI (R) — India Monday announced a 48-member team for the Los Angeles Olympics headed by their gold medal hockey team.

India will also compete in wrestling, athletics, shooting, boxing and yachting.

"We expect our 16-member hockey squad to retain the gold medal India won at the last Olympics in Moscow," Hockey Federation president Raja Bhalendra Singh told Reuters.

The East European boycott of the Los Angeles Games has given India a chance of medals in wrestling and possibly athletics medal. Sports Minister Buta Singh told Reuters.

Hopes that India will win their first athletics medal rest on women's 400 metres hurdles runner P.T. Usha.

Usha, Asia's fastest 400 metre hurdler, clocked 55.6 in the Olympic trials last month in an event which is normally dominated by East European women.

## 'Moorcroft needs more training'

LONDON (R) — Britain's David Moorcroft, the 5,000 metres world record holder who returned to the track last week after an absence of nearly two years through injury and illness, has withdrawn from an international athletics meeting here on Friday.

Moorcroft was due to run over 3,000 metres here after his successful return last Friday, when he stormed to a convincing win over the distance at an international meeting at Gateshead.

Moorcroft, one of Britain's brightest hopes for a medal at the Los Angeles Olympics beginning later this month, plans to train throughout the week and make his next serious track appearance on

Sunday, when England meet Poland and Hungary in Birmingham.

England team manager Andy Norman said: "The Olympics take priority over everything and David knows he has to get down to some hard training."

One of the highlights of the meeting will be the clash between British middle-distance rivals Wendy Sly and South African-born Zola Budd, who meet over 2,000 metres. Olympic 1,500 metres champion Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union has opted not to run in the race and will go in the 800 metres instead.

Olympic 100 metres champion Allan Wells of Britain continues his build-up to the games at the

meeting along with compatriots Steve Cram and Steve Ovett.

Cram, world champion over 1,500 metres, makes his first appearance since suffering a calf injury in the British Amateur Athletic Association (AAA) 800 metres final last month. He takes on Americans James Mays and Brian Theriot over 1,000 metres.

And Ovett, the Olympic 800 metres champion, clashes with Yugoslav Dragan Zdravkovic in the 1,500 metres. Zdravkovic beat the Olympic champion Sebastian Coe of Britain in this race last year and should provide Ovett, world record holder over the distance, with a stern test before he leaves for Los Angeles.

## Cash not certain of Davis Cup spot

BRISBANE (R) — The outstanding form which Pat Cash showed at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships would not guarantee him a singles spot in Australia's World Group quarter-final Davis Cup tie against Italy here this weekend, captain Neale Fraser said Monday.

Cash, 19, reached the Wimbledon singles semifinal unseeded before losing to eventual title winner John McEnroe and partnered

Paul McNamee in the men's doubles final won by McEnroe and Peter Fleming.

"We'll have to see how he is when he gets here," Fraser said. "He may be mentally drained and tired and find it hard to pick up."

"Any of the team can play singles and win. It's all a matter of how Cash looks and feels. If his form is good enough, he'll play."

Cash and McNamee are expected to link up with the rest of the Australian Davis Cup squad here Tuesday.

Fraser was full of praise for

Cash's performance in beating three seeded players at Wimbledon. "His form was fantastic and there shouldn't be anyone he fears on a grass court now," he said.

Adriano Panatta, Italy's non-playing captain, said that his squad had practised for a month on grass before flying to Australia.

But he rated Italy's chances of beating the cup holders as "only 40 per cent."

"We lack experience on grass and Pat Cash is running very hot at the moment," Panatta said.

## Ilg doubtful for Olympics

BONN (R) — World 3,000 metres steeplechase champion Patriz Ilg of West Germany is unlikely to compete in the Olympic Games beginning in Los Angeles later this month because of a persistent viral infection.

Ilg withdrew suffering from exhaustion two laps into a 1,500 metres race in Waiblingen Sunday. He finished third in the steeplechase at last month's national championships after missing most of the early season because of the infection.

Ilg has said he will not compete in Los Angeles unless he is fully fit

and the Waiblingen race was scheduled as one of his last pre-Olympic tests.

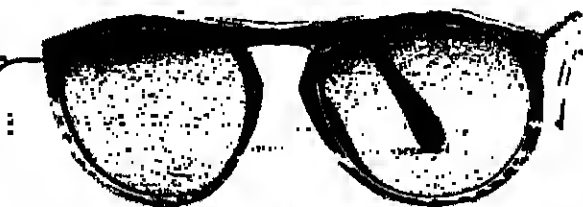
Wilk Wuebeck, West Germany's 800 metres world champion, has already dropped out of the Olympic squad with a foot injury. He and Ilg are West Germany's only world athletics champions.

The West German Athletics Federation have invited Wuebeck to join the team in Los Angeles as a guest and says the invitation will be extended to Ilg too if he cannot compete.

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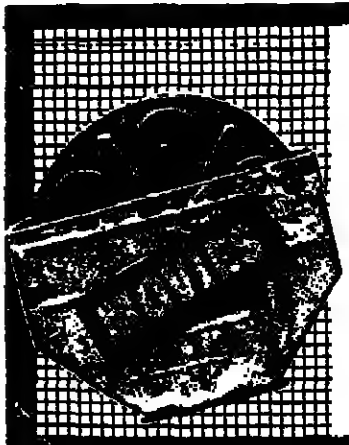
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# Oteiba says no changes likely at OPEC conference

VIENNA (R) — United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said Monday he expected Tuesday's OPEC ministerial conference would make no changes to its production policies.

Asked the result of a meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) market monitoring committee which makes policy recommendations to the conference and which he chaired, Dr. Oteiba told reporters: "No changes."

He said: "We looked into the market situation and we decided to recommend to the conference Tuesday that OPEC should defend the market by all ways and means. I'm not expecting any changes in the ceiling or the national quotas."

Dr. Oteiba was referring to the 17.5 million barrels per day (b/d) production ceiling agreed by OPEC at its London conference in March last year.

The conference also set individual production quotas for OPEC members and cut the price of OPEC's "benchmark" crude by \$5 to \$29 per barrel.

Dr. Oteiba did not say whether pricing had been discussed at Monday's meeting.

He said he expected Tuesday's conference to be quiet.

Asked whether Nigeria, whose Oil Minister Tam David-West attended Monday's committee meeting as an observer, had put pressure on the committee to raise Nigeria's output quota, he said the committee had not been under any pressure.

At the last committee meeting here in May Dr. Oteiba said the conference should discuss the question of differentials, the formulae which link the prices of OPEC's various crudes to the benchmark price.

But Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto told reporters after Monday's meeting: "We didn't touch the problem of differentials."

The committee, which aims to meet regularly between OPEC ministerial conferences, comprises the oil ministers of Algeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and the Emirates. Oil ministers of OPEC's other members can attend as observers.

Tuesday's policy-making conference of oil ministers from all 13 OPEC members will be the first since last December.

Venezuelan Oil Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said current OPEC production was slightly above OPEC's 17.5 million b/d official ceiling.

He told reporters that Tuesday's OPEC ministerial conference would concentrate on the need for members to respect the ceiling.

"It seems that current production is slightly above the ceiling and that is the reason why the conference will emphasise the

need to respect the ceiling," he said.

Asked if the market monitoring committee had recommended any changes in OPEC output quotas, he said: "At this time there is no possibility that the market may justify an increase in the OPEC ceiling or the quotas of any OPEC country."

Mr. Hernandez said: "The only logical behaviour is to respect quotas and to maintain the current ceilings."

The OPEC News Agency OPECNA quoted Dr. Oteiba, as saying there would be an increase in demand for OPEC oil in the fourth quarter this year.

The minister also expressed regret that non-OPEC members put extra pressure on the market by over-production.

"We are passing through the lowest demand phase at present, which we usually experience in the summer," he said. He believed this would increase towards the end of the year.

He added: "Whenever we feel there is a tightness in supply and the market allows us to raise the ceiling, we will take the necessary steps to do so."

He said over-production by non-OPEC states was largely responsible for the over-supply to the market. "We are going to defend our ceiling of 17.5 million b/d and stick to our quotas in order to maintain market stability," he said.

"I wish that non-OPEC producers were more co-operative and would not worsen the situation by putting additional crude onto the market," Dr. Oteiba was quoted as saying.

He did not believe a new OPEC strategy was needed to cope with the present situation.

Algeria's minister, Mr. Belkacem Nabl, said the only solution to the present situation was for OPEC states to apply greater discipline to sticking to their quotas and prices.

He told OPECNA there had been no change in the weak oil market situation since the monitoring committee's last meeting in May.

He said the Soviet Union, one of the major non-OPEC producers and which he had been requested by OPEC to contact, had indicated it would restrain itself from increasing output and lowering prices only if OPEC did the same.

In an interview with the agency Nigeria's Mr. Tam David-West described the present market situation as artificial and said: "We suspect manipulation targeted towards a crucial OPEC meeting."

He accused some quarters of waging psychological warfare against OPEC, but said it would emerge strong from the current situation and recapture its full share of the market.

He said he was optimistic about a favourable consideration of Nigeria's case for increasing its own quota and the issue was "as real today as it has ever been."

## Mexico favours open dialogue

Meanwhile, Mexico believes that "the best policy" in the international oil market is to have an open dialogue between producers and consumers.

On arrival here Sunday, Mexican deputy secretary of energy Mr. Eladio Mendoza Berrueto told OPECNA that in spite of his country's non-membership of OPEC, it followed OPEC policy closely.

"The oil market is complex. One has to consider carefully the viewpoints of actors," he added.

He said co-operation was necessary in order to ensure market stability, stressing that Mexico defended its own interests through such co-operation.

The deputy minister stated that he hoped, in the course of his visit to the OPEC secretariat, to exchange views with OPEC ministers



Dr. Mana Said Al Oteiba

"in an informal manner". Mexico's objective will be to work hard to maintain market stability and emphasise co-ordination and discipline.

He disclosed that in the past year, Mexican officials had visited both OPEC and non-OPEC countries such as Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Algeria, Norway, Britain and France.

Mr. Mendoza emphasised that Mexico was open and through contacts with OPEC and non-OPEC countries, it had a better idea of the international oil market situation.

Answering a question, the deputy energy secretary said no country exercised pressure on Mexico, nor did it experience any constraint on its policy or de-



Dr. Subroto

termination. "We shall never accept any pressure from anybody," he declared. On the other hand, analysts say the problem is that an expected rise in demand in the third quarter of the year is unlikely to happen since consumers built up oil stocks unusually early this year. "We're seeing a shift in the seasons," one said.

The build-up arose out of retailers' anxiety for supplies at the height of the "tanker war" in the Middle East Gulf in April and May. Attacks on oil-carrying ships by Iraq and apparently Iran forced many charterers temporarily out of the Gulf and caused a sudden drop in Kuwaiti and Iranian exports.

According to the Paris-based



Mr. Belkacem Nabl

International Energy Agency (IEA), representing 21 of the 24 industrial nations in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), stocks in the OECD grew by 700,000 b/d in April-June at a time when total non-communist world supply exceeded demand by 1.8 million b/d.

With Gulf exports new resumed, the IEA said last week demand in the third quarter in fact looks set to drop marginally from the second quarter's 4.4 million b/d rather than expand as expected.

The persistent glut has left its mark on spot market prices. At the end of last week the marker crude was trading at around \$27.95 a barrel, \$1.05 down on its official price.

## Dollar stumps gold

LONDON (R) — Gold's dramatic slump in value continued unabated in hectic trading Monday, falling to its lowest level in two years as the dollar strengthened further against leading currencies.

Gold, which was trading at \$370 an ounce 10 days ago, was fixed in London Monday at \$332.50, a drop of \$12 on opening levels amid rumours of Eastern Bloc sales.

The slump, which began last Thursday and gathered pace on Friday when \$21 was chopped off the gold price, brought out queues of bargain hunters at Tokyo bullion shops. The price later stabilised at about \$335.

The metal's drop in value, which dealers attribute to the dollar's strength and fears of yet higher U.S. interest rates, has particularly hit the South African economy, which depends on gold exports for half its foreign exchange earnings.

The rand, which has been weakening all year, Monday hit a record low against the dollar of 66.60 U.S. cents, despite the South African Reserve (Central) Bank's decision at the weekend to raise interest rates on loans to financial institutions.

Some South African bankers have forecast that banks could boost their prime lending rates, currently 21 per cent, to an unprecedented 22 per cent this week as the government tries to curb domestic spending.

The dollar, buoyed by high U.S. interest rates, moved ahead strongly against other major currencies Monday, hitting a seven-year high against the Swiss franc of 2.3948 before falling back slightly.

It was fixed against the West German mark in Frankfurt at 2.6445 marks, the highest fix for more than 10 years, as the Bundesbank (Central Bank) intervened moderately in the market by selling \$72 million.

Sterling, meanwhile, failed to respond to Friday's 1/4 per cent increase in bank base rates to 10 per cent, sinking to \$1.3090 in London after opening above Far East levels at 1.3141.

One senior dealer at a British bank in Hong Kong commented: "It (the pound) looks very sick."

Dealers in London said speculation was growing that British interest rates might have to go even higher if sterling's slide against other currencies was not halted.

"The market does not think 10 per cent is enough in the present situation. A one per cent rise would have been more in order," one dealer said.

Sterling's trade weighted index against a basket of currencies (1975 base 100) was 77.6 Monday against Friday's close of 77.9. The dollar also hit a high against the French franc, which was fixed at a record 8,7300 francs, although it later sank a little on profit-taking.

In Tokyo, the yen came under pressure, dropping to a nine-month low of 242.45 yen against the dollar.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed above the day's lows in quiet trading, having eased on fears of a fresh rise in U.K. interest rates, dealers said. They noted jobbers marked prices up towards the close to encourage buyers into an otherwise quiet market. At 1500 the F.T.S.E. 100 index was down 12.1 at 1030.2.

Gold shares ended sharply lower, reacting to weakness in hullion and the rand, with Randmines down \$10 to \$110 and Barlow Rand 75p down at 615. North American shares were lower.

Government bonds closed about 1/2 point above the lows and showed falls of about 1/4 point after the firmer opening in U.S. credit markets and steadier sterling, dealers said.

Discount houses closed showing double figure falls, reflecting higher U.K. money market rates. Cater Allen at 423 and Union Discount at 663 were both down 30p, but banks were above the lows, with Natwest halving a 10p fall at 594 and Lloyds down 5p at 429.

Oils also rose above the session's lows, having fallen ahead of Tuesday's OPEC ministers' meeting. B.P. was down 5p at 448 after 446 and Tricentral was off 8p at 185 after 181.

Among the leaders ICI halved a fall of 8p at 554 while BOC was down 4p at 238 after 236. Thorn EMI ended 5p lower at 519 and British Aerospace closed 10p down at 348 after Thorn withdrew its merger proposals on Friday.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3095/35	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.3263/66	Canadian dollars	
	2.8425/35	West German marks	
	3.2053/65	Dutch guilders	
	2.5930/40	Swiss francs	
	57.71/74	Belgian francs	
	8.7150/7200	French francs	
	1742.50/1743.50	Italian lire	
	242.28/38	Japanese yen	
	8.3000/50	Swedish crowns	
	8.1750/1800	Norwegian crowns	
	10.4000/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	335.00/336.00	U.S. dollars	

## Turkey moves to cut money supply growth

ANKARA (R) — Turkey has moved to slow a surge in money supply growth which Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said could boost inflation, already running at over 50 per cent. Government decrees published in the official gazette over the weekend announced the issue of new six-month treasury bonds at rates of interest between 53 and 55 per cent, up sharply from previous issues giving 34 per cent, in an effort to suck cash out of the system. The decrees also raised the ratio of deposits commercial banks are required to hold at the central bank against their loans and credits to 15 per cent from 10 per cent. Interest rates on exports credits were also raised to 45 per cent from 42 per cent.

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1984

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to take those ideas which you feel will bring you the future benefits that you desire to the attention of influential or cooperative persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Bring to the attention of associates those plans that you feel can work out well at this time. Reach fine agreement that can last.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you handle your job efficiently, you can realize greater benefits now and in the future. Try to please your mate more.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Express your ideas to partners that you feel can bring greater success to everyone concerned. First be sure of what you want.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) State what you feel can bring greater understanding between you and fellow workers and get good results.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) This is a fine day for expressing your talents in a most unique way and gaining great advantage with the public in general.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study with family ties the best way to improve your monetary standing and gain their cooperation quickly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show more fondness for regular allies and be thoughtful with little gifts that please. Don't waste any time foolishly.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Quiet talks with persons in banking and investment matters can help you to get ahead faster. Attend some social event.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what it is you want in life and gain the assistance of others in order to attain your goals.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Look for that prominent person in the field of endeavor that fascinates you, and try to join forces with this person.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Stop procrastinating and pursue your personal aims in a unique fashion and get good results. Be happy in the evening.

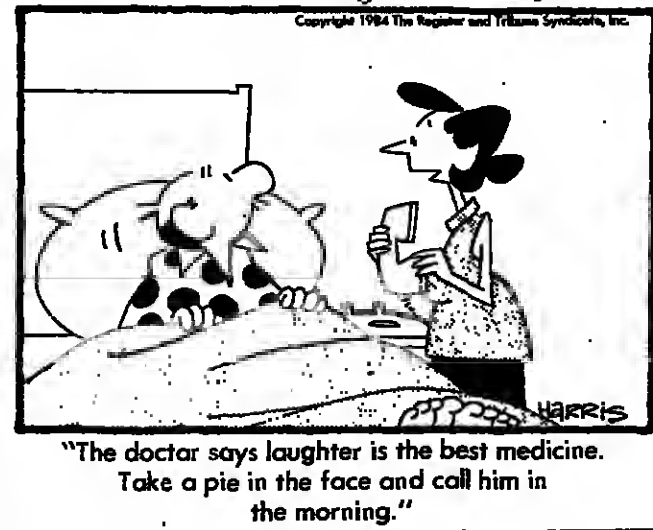
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Talk that monetary matter over with an expert and you can solve the problem very easily. Involve yourself in the community.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of viewing everything from its greatest potential, so be sure to give him an education as you can in order to make the most of this excellent quality. There is much interest in foreign countries here.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## THE BETTER HALF

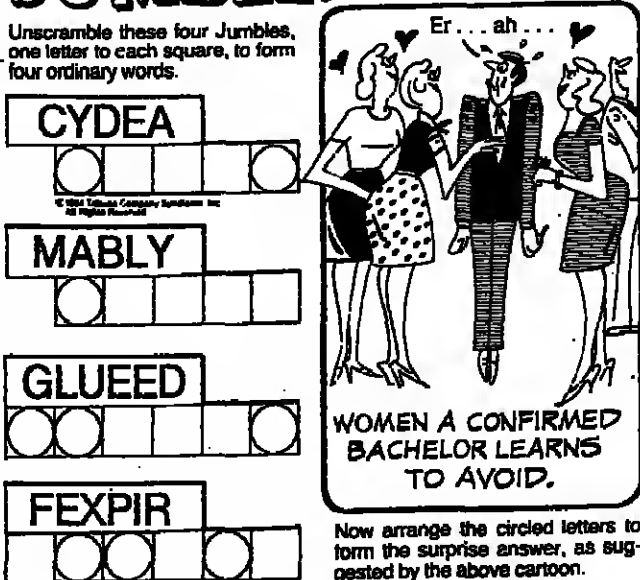
By Harris



"The doctor says laughter is the best medicine. Take a pie in the face and call him in the morning."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

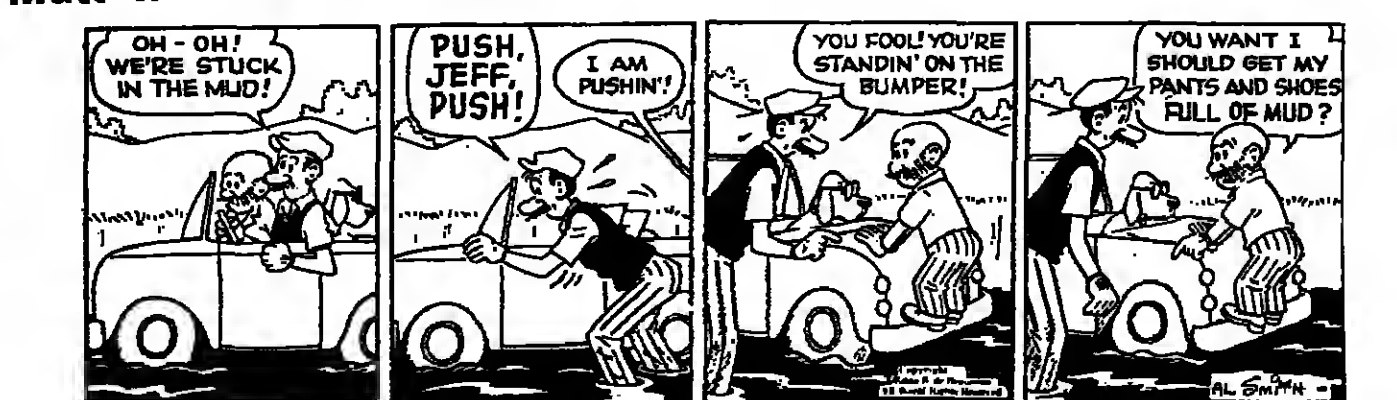


Answer: "CYDEA-MABLY-GLUEED-FEXPIR" ONES  
(Answers tomorrow)  
Saturday's Jumble: CHIME GAUGE BOUNCE FALLOW  
Answer: Some people who think they're very funny are really just this—LAUGHABLE

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

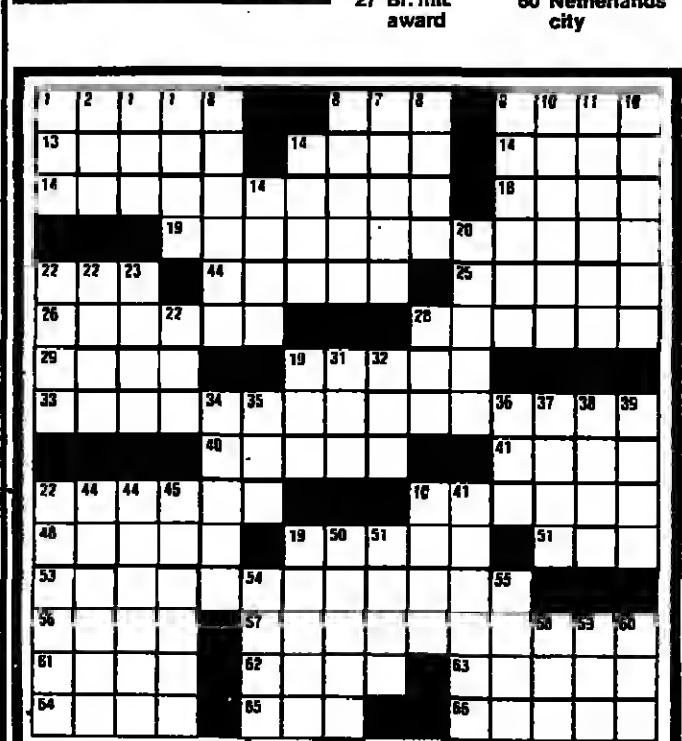


## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword by James E. Hinish, Jr.

ACROSS	30 Golden fleece	63 Homer's word	28 Decoit leader
1 King of Tyre	33 Sect	64 Sprae	30 Trilling amount
6 Flying headquarters: abbr.	40 Sherry dressed	66 Shariff's group	31 Sailor's term
9 Doctrines	41 Den	DOWN	32 Whollowing place
13 Babylonian	42 Netlike	1 Chance, old style	34 — trump (bridge bid)
14 "Swell"	43 Somersault	2 Kind of verb: abbr.	35 Schoolboy
15 Graf —	44 Lament	3 "Norme —"	36 Ger. city
16 Andover or Exeter	53 Aquarium	4 High places	37 Prettles
18 Neck hair	56 Kind of dwelling	5 Strength	38 Hawaiian port
19 Education groups	57 Ready for leasming	8 Don't	39 Low card
21 Timber tree	61 Shield's fillet	7 Dunces	42 School's symbol
24 Endure	62 "— above all"	8 Onion, for one	43 Once more
25 Adjust		9 Son of Abraham (Douay)	44 Academy, Lat. style
26 Skillet		10 Meager	45 Barrel-making machine
29 Casks		11 Repalman	46 Combo
		12 Takes care of	47 Sel loose
		14 Edison: abbr.	49 Kind of coffee
		17 Bum	50 "The works — that sent me"
		20 Maine campus	51 Sci-Hi subjects
		21 Queries	54 WWII craft
		22 Outstanding: abbr.	55 Nimbus
		23 — school	58 Twice
		27 Br. mil. award	59 — Vegas
			60 Netherlands city



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## Clergymen brave flames to save treasure from Anglican Cathedral

**YORK, England (R) — Clergymen braved flames and smoke to save some historic treasures from York Minster early Monday when the 13th-Century Anglican Cathedral caught fire, apparently struck by lightning.**

The blaze destroyed the south transept but firemen, battling the flames for more than three hours, saved the rest of the Gothic Cathedral including the 60-metre central tower which dominates the ancient walled city in northern England.

Church officials said clergy members rushed into the burning cathedral and formed a human chain with police and firemen to rescue such church treasure as tapestries, vestments and silver.

The Dean of York, Dr. Ronald Jasper, said: "We saved priceless items using a human chain of police and firemen until we were forced to leave by the smoke and flames."

He put damage at £1 million

(£1.3 million) to the minster, which ranks second in England to Canterbury Cathedral and attracts two million visitors a year.

Police said they believed the fire was touched off by lightning. "A group of children saw lightning playing along the top of the minster roof," a spokesman said.

Firemen summoned more than 20 engines to fight the blaze. They had to dodge molten lead pouring through the burning roof as they played fire hoses on flames leaping nearly 15 metres into the air.

Police evacuated residents living around the cathedral and then, at first light, cordoned off the minster to keep sightseers away as they investigated the fire and inspected damage.

Experts were anxious to see if the blaze had cracked any of the prized stained glass in the cathedral. York Minster has the biggest collection of medieval stained glass in Europe and is regarded as one of the masterpieces of Gothic architecture.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, spiritual leader of more than 60 million Anglicans around the world, was expected to visit the gutted cathedral later Monday. He was already in York to attend a meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England.

York Minster was in the headlines three days ago when traditionalists in the Church of England tried to disrupt the consecration of a new bishop, denouncing his views on matters of doctrine. Two protesters were ejected from the service.

A member of parliament promptly called on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to under-

write the cost of repairs if they were not fully covered by insurance.

Conservative Patrick Cormack, chairman of an All-Party Arts and Heritage Group in parliament, said: "York is one of our greatest and most marvellous cathedrals and it is a tragedy it should have been damaged in this way."

"We can only hope that, so far as possible, the damage can be made good."

Mr. Cormack is a trustee of the Historic Churches Preservation Trust and has just written a book on English Cathedrals.

Dr. Habgood, who later left for Geneva to attend a meeting of the World Council of Churches, added: "It's a great shock and sadness to see a fine building like this, which has been so recently restored, damaged by fire."

The Dean of York, Dr. Ronald Jasper, said: "We rescued quite a lot of things from inside the minster because at one time we were worried that the whole thing would go up."



Workers use a large crane to hoist one of the train cars Saturday afternoon in Williston. The train derailed en route from Washington D.C. to Montreal, killing five people and injuring more than 100 others (AP wirephoto)

## 5 killed, 137 injured as U.S. crews begin clearing train wreckage

**WILLISTON, Vermont (AP) —** Cleanup crews began clearing away the mangled wreckage Sunday of a passenger train that derailed while crossing a washed-out culvert, killing five people and injuring 137, many of them weekend revelers headed to Montreal, Canada.

It was the worst accident on the Amtrak National Passenger Rail network in 13 years.

Nine cars of the 13-car train, carrying 278 passengers and crewmembers, derailed at 7 a.m. (1100 GMT) Saturday. Three cars

were smashed into a heap at the bottom of a 10 metre ravine in northwestern Vermont.

The search for victims didn't end until about 2 a.m. Sunday (0600 GMT) after the last two bodies, of a man and a woman, were pulled from the car at the bottom of the three-car pile-up.

Vermont Chief Medical Examiner Dr. Eleanor McQuillen said four of the victims died of injuries caused by blunt impact, such as being thrown around by the derailment. Autopsy results on the fifth victim were not released.

A dozen investigators from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) began examining the wreck Sunday.

The derailment is believed to have been caused when the train hit a section of track over a culvert that had been washed out by overnight flooding.

NTSB Vice Chairman Patricia Goldman said at a news conference Sunday in Burlington that railroad officials told her the tracks had been inspected the day before the crash and that the culvert had been inspected last month.

## British detectives question Nigerian kidnap victim

**LONDON (R) — British detectives have begun questioning a leading opponent of Nigeria's military rulers as he recovers in hospital from the effects of drugs administered in a bid to abduct him from London to Lagos.**

Umaru Dikko, a former transport minister who fled Nigeria early this year following a coup, was questioned for two hours Sunday for the first time since his bizarre kidnap ordeal last Thursday, a Scotland Yard police headquarters spokesman said Sunday night.

Some hours after Mr. Dikko was snatched from outside his home, he was found drugged in a

crate intended to be put on a flight to Nigeria as diplomatic baggage. Lagos denies it was behind the abduction.

Mr. Dikko, 45, was under armed guard in a London hospital, where his spokesman said he was weak, but making steady progress. Press reports said he had been injected with an anaesthetic used to kill animals.

The Dikko kidnapping has prompted government ministers and the press to call for reprisals against Nigeria. Diplomatic sources said Britain was planning to expel any Nigerian diplomat proved to be a conspirator in the affair.

As Britain and Nigeria are both members of the Commonwealth and partners in billions of dollars worth of trade, they are thought unlikely to break off relations, despite heated verbal exchanges since the incident.

State-run Lagos Radio has accused Britain of "naked hypocrisy" by favouring fugitives and criminals and giving safe haven to exiles who wished to attack their homeland, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said Sunday night.

Nigeria wants Mr. Dikko to face trial on charges of corruption alleged to have made him a multi-millionaire.

BBC television news quoted Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, a member of the ruling military junta, as saying Nigeria would seek Mr. Dikko's extradition as soon as investigations into the case were over.

British police are interrogating four men in connection with the abduction, which was foisted when customs officers found Mr. Dikko in the crate at Stansted Airport, north of London.

British security sources say two of the men are Israeli mercenaries hired to kidnap Mr. Dikko to enable him to face a show trial in Lagos.

## India, Pakistan agree to stop hostile propaganda

**ISLAMABAD (R) — Indian and Pakistani information and broadcasting ministers agreed in talks here Sunday to avoid hostile media propaganda against each other's country, spokesmen for the two sides said.**

They told reporters Indian Minister H.K.L. Bhagat and his Pakistani counterpart Raja Zafarullah Haq also agreed that the media of the two countries publicise information likely to promote bilateral friendship.

Officials of the two countries will meet every three months to monitor progress in the matter, the spokesmen said.

They said both ministers had complaints about each other's media in reporting events in the other country but decided to forget the past.

The ministers agreed that the media play a positive role for promoting friendship and to monitor progress "in ensuring that hostile propaganda is not disseminated," a spokesman for the Pakistani side said.

An Indian spokesman agreed

with him.

Mr. Bhagat arrived Saturday for a week's visit complaining of what he called distressing statements by Pakistani spokesmen about recent developments in India.

He also said that the coverage by Pakistani official media, including television, had "caused doubts and suspicions in our minds."

This appeared to be a reference to the extensive Pakistani press coverage of troubles in Indian Punjab and Kashmir states.

Pakistani officials have also complained of recent hostile New Delhi's press reports about Islamabad when the two sides accused each other of interfering in each other's internal affairs.

The two ministers also agreed Sunday the media should create "a climate for solution of problems, establishment of friendly relations and peace in the area," the Pakistani spokesman said.

He said the two sides decided to post more correspondents in each other's capital and increase exchange of visits by journalists.

## Report says U.S. freezes aircraft sales to Greece

**LONDON (AP) — The United States has frozen sales of second-hand military aircraft to Greece in retaliation for its perceived anti-American stand and support of the Soviet Union's views on arms control, the Sunday Times of London reported.**

The freeze has already prevented the delivery of 15 surplus F-14 jets and threatens the planned sale by Norway to Greece of a squadron of used F-5 warplanes, the newspaper said.

It said the administration of President Ronald Reagan had been infuriated by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu's portrayal of the United States as "the expansionist Mecca of imperialism" at his party's first congress in May. It said Mr. Papandreu also suggested that the United States had forced the Soviet Union to emulate its hegemonism in self-defence.

In its report from Athens, the independent weekly said the freeze was prompted by Greece's refusal to turn over to U.S. and British Secret Services a suspected Arab terrorist believed to be involved in a plot to plant bombs in Western airports.

It said the suspect, Foad Hussein Shara, was recently freed by Greece after being held for five weeks and was given safe passage to Algeria.

The paper said the hardened American attitude to its NATO ally was disclosed June 26 when Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, presented a list of Western grievances to Greek ambassador in Washington George Papoulas.

The paper said Mr. Burt told the ambassador that the Reagan administration did not wish to maintain friendly relations with Greece.

It said Mr. Burt stressed the Reagan administration's anger at Mr. Papandreu's anti-American abuse and his systematic support of Soviet arms positions, including Soviet criticism of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Mr. Burt did not issue a direct threat that the United States would cut off \$500 million in military aid to Greece this year to preserve Greece's military balance with Turkey, it added.

It said the arms freeze follows Mr. Papandreu's visit to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, where the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20s to counter the siting of U.S. cruise missiles.

After talks with the two governments, the Greek premier spoke of identifying with their views on arms control, the paper said.

## Salvadoran claims Green Berets trained him in torture

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota (R) — A former Salvadoran policeman was quoted Sunday as saying he had tortured prisoners with methods taught him in the classroom by U.S. Special Forces officers.**

The man said he received a month of instruction in torture from a captain and a major in the Special Forces — the U.S. army commandos known as the Green Berets.

"I tortured them (prisoners) in order to interrogate them," he said, according to an article in the Minneapolis Star and Tribune newspaper. "I beat them many times."

The man — who said he had assumed the name Rene Hurtado to protect his family in El Salvador — added that during his four and a half years with El Salvador's Treasury Police he had "participated in some killings" but had not killed anyone by himself.

He said his class of eight to 10 people was shown slides detailing torture techniques, the most sensitive areas in the body and where to hit to cause pain but no external marks.

Besides beating prisoners, Hurtado said, he used to skin them with a knife, burn them with cigarettes and stick them with needles. Sometimes he wired them to a generator: "you turn a handle, can do anything you want."

and the faster you do, the more strong the shock."

Hurtado said Green Berets told the class that the Salvadoran government's battle against leftist guerrillas was a fight against Cuban attempts to make the country Communist. "They say, 'this is a war, and in a war, everything is permitted.'"

He said the Treasury Policemen considered themselves followers of Hitler and Mussolini. He saw himself as a "neo-fascist" and had a Swastika insignia on his gun.

Three years after he joined the Treasury Police, Hurtado began to change his viewpoint and argue with his comrades about their activities, he said. After a heated quarrel in 1981 he deserted, hid for a month in El Salvador, then made his way to the United States.

In December 1982 St. Luke's Presbyterian Church in Wayzata, outside Minneapolis, accepted him as the first Central American refugee to be harboured in Minnesota, in defiance of U.S. laws.

Hurtado said at the time: "I never thought that by being part of the Security Forces I was to see such horrifying crimes that human beings, if they can be said to be human, are capable of committing."

## 900 Bangladeshi guerrillas surrender

**DHAKA (R) — About 900 tribal guerrillas operating in dense forests in Bangladesh's southern hill tracts district surrendered to the government during an amnesty that ended in April, the official BSS news agency said.**

It said many of them, members of the outlawed "Shanti Bahini" Group, had been given jobs and land promised by President Hossein Mohammad Ershad in the amnesty announced last October.

Steps were underway to rehabilitate others, BSS added.

A government statement Sunday said Gen. Ershad had approved a \$107-million plan for setting up schools, hospitals, agricultural development and social services in the hill tracts, a 13,200 square kilometre area of hills where some 6,000 armed guerrillas are operating.

The tribal insurgency began

nine years ago after the guerrillas demanded limited autonomy for the area and the withdrawal of thousands of people moved there under a government plan to relieve overcrowding in other parts of the country.

But the guerrillas said the resettlement plan was intended to rob them of their land and resources and destroy their social and cultural heritage.

The guerrillas said she was responsible for recruiting guerrillas in the Cordillera Mountain region and had a price on her head of 30,000 pesos (\$1,700), dead or alive.

The army said she was married secretly in 1980 to another rebel priest, Zacarias Agapete, who was killed in October 1982, in a clash with soldiers in the Sagada region of northeast Luzon.

## Honduras wants more for backing U.S.

**By Anne-Marie O'Connor**  
Reuter

**TEGUCIGALPA** — Honduras is sending clear signals to the Reagan administration that it wants more aid in return for its role as the United States' key partner in Central America, government officials and diplomats said.

"We are tired of being treated like an employee, we want to be treated like a friend," a Foreign Ministry official said in reference to relations with Washington.

For two years Honduras has served as a major base for the United States' covert war against the leftist Sandinista government in neighbouring Nicaragua.

It has been the site of three joint U.S.-Honduran military games, one of them the largest military operation staged in Central America.

Recently Honduran military officials have increased the pressure on U.S.-funded Nicaraguan guerrillas operating from Honduras and said they are reviewing the country's 1954 military co-operation agreement with the United States.

Military and government officials have expressed dissatisfaction with the \$125 million of U.S. economic and military aid earmarked for Honduras this year.

U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte admitted that there was frustration in Honduras over the aid package but told Reuters in an interview that the problems were not insurmountable.

He also said recently he had been assured by President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmiza that recent developments did not reflect a shift in Honduran policy towards the United States.

Under the 1954 treaty the United States has the right to station troops in Honduras and set up military installations. But many Hondurans feel that their country is getting a poor deal without any firm guarantees for their own defence or financial assistance.

The group, members of the United Nationalist Democratic Org-

anisation and the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, said in a statement they wanted confirmation that "only 51 insurgents" were killed, or whether there were other deaths, including women and children.

In a separate statement, armed forces chief of staff Gen. Fabian Ver announced the capture of Judith Acosta, who the army described as "a top officer" in the Communist Party in northern Luzon.

The announcement did not say when or where she was captured but military officials said she was responsible for recruiting guerrillas in the Cordillera Mountain region and had a price on her head of 30,000 pesos (\$1,700), dead or alive.

The army said she was married secretly in 1980 to another rebel priest, Zacarias Agapete, who was killed in October 1982, in a clash with soldiers in the Sagada region of northeast Luzon.

## COLUMN

### Princess Anne visits 'skid row' children

**LOS ANGELES (R) — Britain's Princess Anne Sunday drove into the heart of the Los Angeles 'skid row' area of drunks and prostitutes to meet children who had been raped or abandoned or who had become drug addicts. "These children have never seen a princess before. I feel that by her coming here they may have been given a new chance in life," said Tanya Tull, who runs a centre for the children. Princess Anne, who arrived in Los Angeles Saturday night for a three-day stay during which she will help promote a visit to the city by the British Royal Opera Company, was escorted by 16 policemen to the slum district. While drunks lay on pavements drinking out of wine bottles and prostitutes patrolled nearby, the princess, president of the Save the Children Fund, spent 90 minutes at the Para Los Niños Centre. The children who welcomed her included a four-year-old boy who had been beaten by his drunken grandmother, an eight-year-old who had been sodomised by his mother's boyfriend and an eight-year-old girl who had been raped twice.**

### 18 injured in Bob Dylan concert

**SLANE, Ireland (R) — Fans at a Bob Dylan concert besieged a police station in this tiny village north of Dublin Sunday and battled with police in clashes which left 18 people injured. About 40,000 of the singer's fans descended on Slane for the concert and many of them camped out by the River Boyne. Police said the trouble started after four people were arrested when a group of youths attacked a police sergeant in his car. A crowd laid siege to the police station and the dozen police on duty barricaded themselves inside as the fans hurled bottles and stones. About 500 anti-riot police arrived at Slane, 50 kilometres from Dublin, as the concert began. "I've never seen anything like it," public house (bar) keeper Mick Kelly said.**

### Greece fights Foot and Mouth outbreak

**ATHENS (R) — Greek officials say they are confident of containing an outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease on the border with Turkey which is expected to cost stockbreeders a million dollars in lost cattle. At least 500 beef cattle in Evros province are affected and up to twice that number will have to be destroyed. Veterinarians have identified the virus as the "Asia One" variety, indicating that it came overland from Turkey, and possibly Syria. "The epidemic in Evros has been contained so far, and there is no danger that it will spread to the rest of the country," the Agriculture Ministry's Veterinary Service Chief, Constantine Saravanos, said.**

### Former Spanish president dies

**MADRID (R) — Claudio Sanchez Albornoz, one of Spain's leading medieval historians and a former Republican President-in-exile, died in the city of Avila Sunday night aged 91. His family said. Author of classics such as Muslim Spain and Spain, An Historical Enigma, Mr. Sanchez Albornoz served as a foreign minister under the left-wing republic and was Spanish ambassador in Lisbon when civil war broke out in 1936. He then began a period of exile that lasted almost four decades, settling finally in Buenos Aires where from 1959 to 1970 he held the largely symbolic post of president of the Spanish Republican government in exile. The historian returned to Spain for the first time in 1976 one year after the death of the late dictator Gen. Francisco Franco but only took up residence in his country again in 1983.**

### 1.64 million apply for 430,000 slots

**PEKING (AP) — China's Education Ministry began testing 1.64 million college applicants Saturday to determine who will fill the 430,000 slots available in the next academic year. The Official News Agency Xinhua said enrollment changes have improved for this year's annual three-day test, with 26 per cent of the applicants guaranteed admission. In 1983, Xinhua said, 1.67 million candidates competed for 390,000 slots, meaning an enrollment rate of 23 per cent.**

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### YOU CAN'T RUFF WITHOUT A TRUMP

East-West vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 1084  
♥ A Q 9 8 6 2  
♦ 5 3  
♣ 8 6

**WEST EAST**  
♠ K Q 6 3 2 ♠ A 5  
♥ K ♡ J 7 5 3  
♦ 4 ♡ A J  
♣ K 7 5 4 3 ♣ A J 10 9 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ 9 7  
♥ 10 4  
♦ K Q 10 9 8 7 6 2  
♣ A

The bidding:  
North East South West  
Pass 1 ♠ 4 0 4 ♠  
5 ♠ Dble Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

We are constantly amazed by what goes on at the highest levels of bridge. This hand is from the recent Far East Championships, and the Taiwan women's team picked up a game awing in each room.

North's decision to sacrifice at five diamonds was based on the vulnerability and a touching faith in partner. East doubled to stop her partner from bidding on.

You or we might come up with the lead of the king of spades, and that would be

down one in peace and comfort. The lady sitting West apted for the other major suit king. That alone might not have done it in the defense. The trouble was that, when declarer won the ace in dummy, East elected to show an entry in spades by signaling with the jack of hearts!

Declarer led a trump from the table. East hopped in with the ace of diamonds and tried to give her partner a heart ruff. Unfortunately, West did not have the wherewithal to ruff, so declarer won the queen on the board, then discarded two spades on the nine and eight of hearts, which were high. So declarer ended up making five diamonds doubled with an overtrick.

In the other room, the Taiwan women, sitting East-West, bought the contract at four apades. West had carefully refrained from supporting her partner's clubs so, although North found the eight of clubs opening lead, she did not continue with a club after capturing the king of hearts with the ace at trick two. West also ended up making an overtrick. Thus, both Taiwan pairs scored 650, to gain a huge swing of 16 International Match Points.

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